Shadbal

Planets on account of certain positions in zodiac acquire strength & weakness. In order to assess the exact potency or strength of a planet, it is necessary to scrutinize its position in the Zodiac from various points of view. These various sources of strength are called Balas of planet.

Parashar system recognizes six kinds of strength or potency or Bala of a planet. These are :

1. Sthan Bala or Positional Strength
2. Dig Bala or Directional Strength
3. Kala Bala or Temporal Strength
4. Chesta Bala or Motional Strength
5. Naisargika Bala or Permanent Strength
6. Drik Bala or Aspect Strength

The above six types of strength is known as Shadbala.
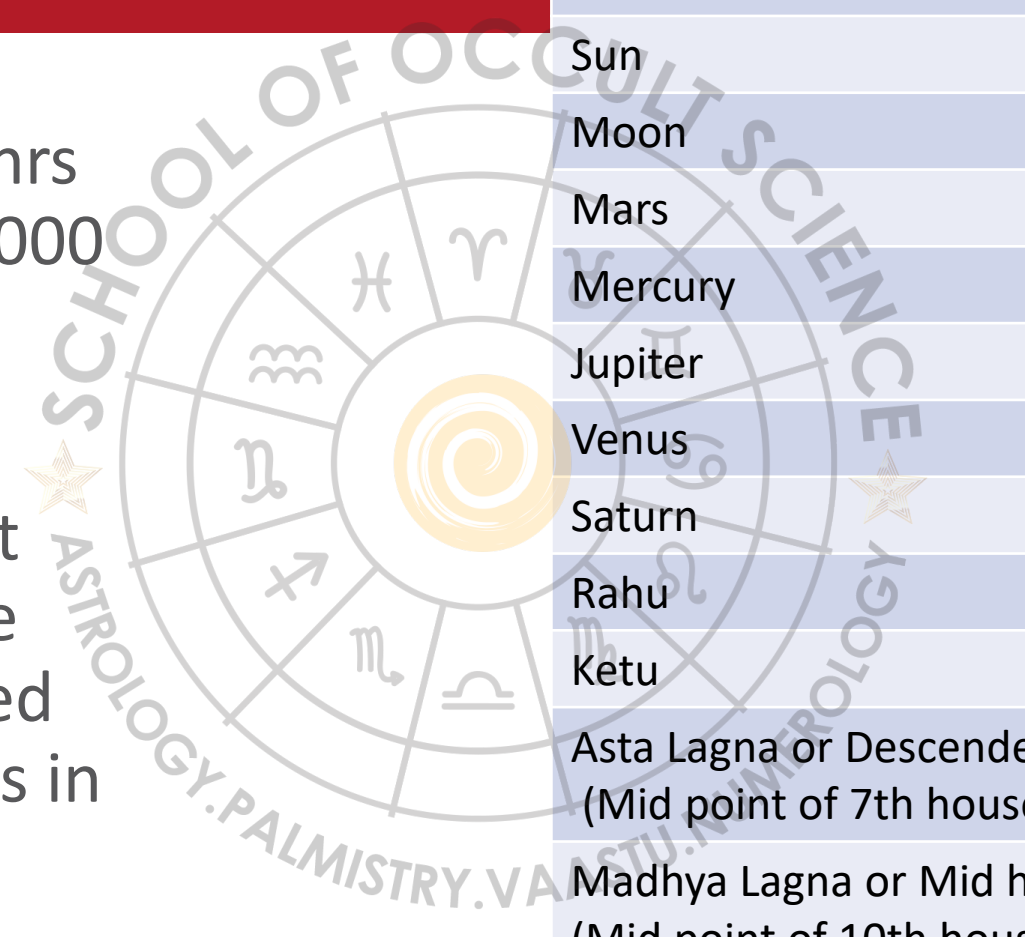
Application of Shadbalas

The calculation of Shadbalas help in meeting its objective in the following ways :-

1.   Shad Balas of all planets give an account of assets & liabilities of each planet in a horoscope. Therefore one can have good idea about expectations from each planet.

2.   By calculating Shadbalas & strength of all houses, it can be found out which is most powerful amongst Lagna, Moon & Sun. In astrology the predictions are considered more accurate from the chart which is strongest out of these three.

3.   During main period & sub period, care has to be taken to find out which planet out of these two dasha lords is more powerful or has greater strength. For example if during Sun-Moon period, it is observed that Sun has more strength than Moon, then results likely to be achieved by native would be predominantly those indicated by Sun. Contrary to this if Moon is more powerful, Moon's influence will be felt in preference to that of Sun even though main period is of Sun.

4.   If Shadbalas are ascertained correctly, future predictions can be ventured with sufficient confidence.

Example Horoscope

Native is born at 16.40 hrs (IST) on 22nd January 2000 in New Delhi.

The longitudes of planet are given in table. These longitudes has been used in the entire calculations in this chapter.

Planet / Position	Longitude
Ascendant	2^s 23° 42'
Sun	9^s 07° 52'
Moon	3^s 25° 18'
Mars	10^s 20° 21'
Mercury	9^s 12° 8'
Jupiter	0^s 2° 58'
Venus	8^s 3° 15'
Saturn	0^s 16° 32'
Rahu	3^s 9° 50'
Ketu	9^s 9° 50'
Asta Lagna or Descendent (Mid point of 7th house)	8^s 23° 42'
Madhya Lagna or Mid heaven (Mid point of 10th house)	11^s 12° 46'
Patala Lagna or Nadir (Mid point of 4th house)	5^s 12° 46'

1. Sthan Bala or Positional Strength

A Planet gets positional strength by virtue of its occupying a particular sign of Zodiac. This sign may be exalted/debilitated, own, Mool Trikona, friendly, neutral or enemy sign.

The strength or potency a planet gets due to its occupying a certain degree in a sign is known as **Positional Strength**.

The **unit for measurement** of strengths of planets is **Rupa. One Rupa is equivalent to 60 Shashtiamsa or Virupas.**

Calculation of Sthan Bala or Positional Strength
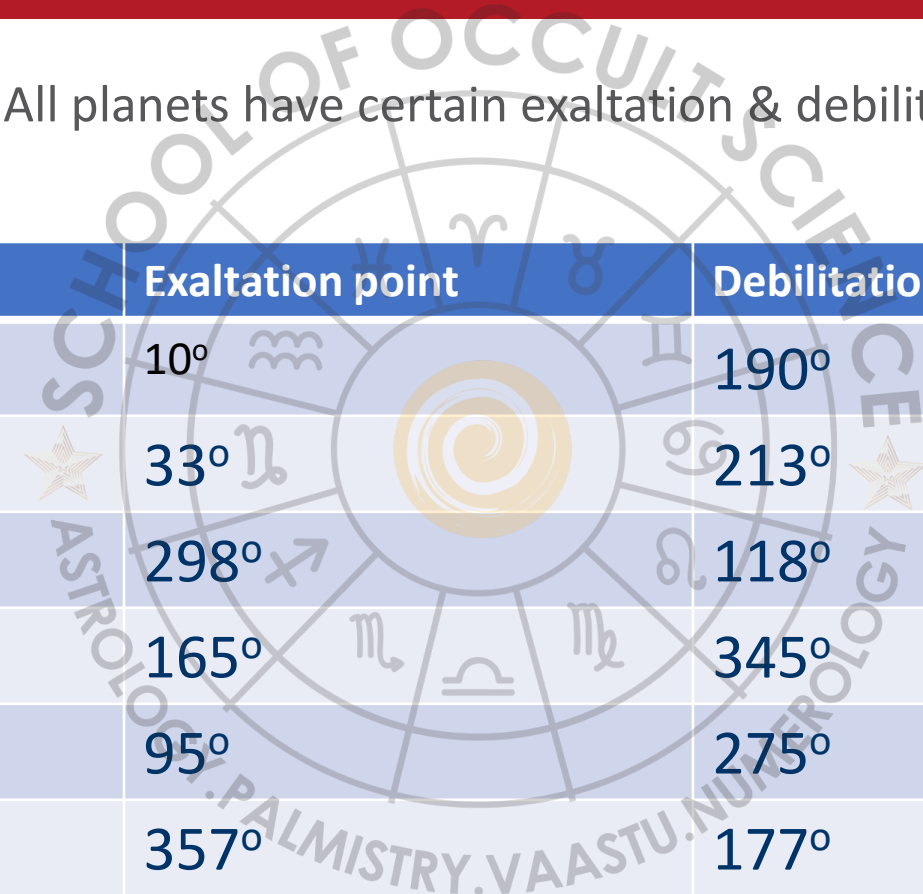
Positional strength consists of following types of strength :-

1.1   Ochcha Bala or Exaltation strength

1.2   Sapta Vargaja Bala

1.3   Ojayugmarasyams or Yugmayugma Bala

1.4   Kendra Bala

1.5   Drekkana Bala
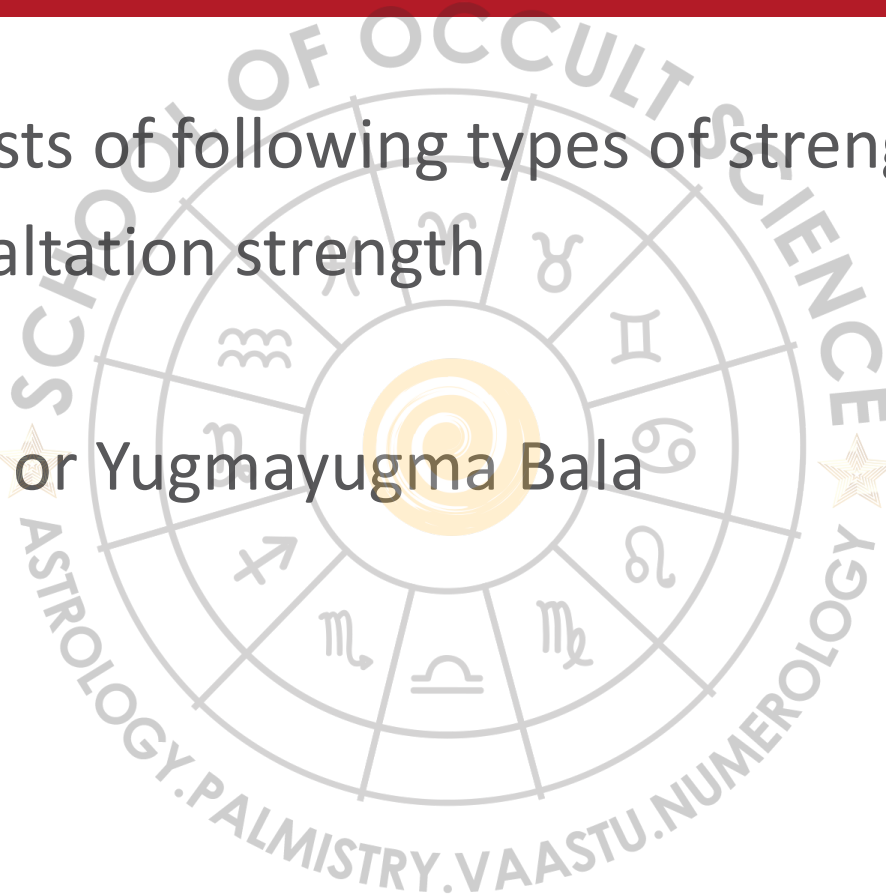
1.1. Ochcha Bala or Exaltation strength

This is the strength of exaltation. All planets have certain exaltation & debilitation points which are as under –

Planet	Exaltation point	Debilitation point
Sun	10º	190º
Moon	33º	213º
Mars	298º	118º
Mercury	165º	345º
Jupiter	95º	275º
Venus	357º	177º
Saturn	200º	20º

Pointers on Ochcha Bala

- If a planet occupies exaltation point, it gets one Rupa of Ochcha Bala.

- If it occupies debilitation point it gets no Ochcha Bala.

- From exaltation point to debilitation point, there is a gradual decrease in Ochcha Bala till it reduces to zero at debilitation point.

- Ochcha Bala of planet in Virupas or Shashtiamsa

$$= \frac{\text{(Difference of planets longitude \& its debilitation)}}{3}$$

- If the difference in planets longitude & its debilitation point is more than 180° then the same should be subtracted from 360° to find Ochcha Bala.

Calculation of Ochcha Bala

The Ochcha Bala in example horoscope can be calculated as under

Planet	Longitude (a)	Debilitation point (b)	Difference (a – b) = c	Ochcha Bala in Shashtiamsa c/3
Sun	277^0 52'	190^0	87^0 52'	29.29
Moon	115^0 18'	213^0	97^0 42'	32.57
Mars	320^0 21'	118^0	202^0 21'> 180° Therefore 360° -202^0 21 = 157^0 39'	52.55
Mercury	282^0 08'	345^0	62^0 52'	20.96
Jupiter	2^0 58'	275^0	$272^0$2 ' > 180^0 (∵360^0 - $272^0$2') =$87^0$58	29.32
Venus	243^0 15'	177^0	66^0 15'	22.08
Saturn	16^0 32'	20^0	3^0 28'	1.16

1.2 Sapta Vargaja Bala

Sapta Vargaja Bala is the strength a planet gets by virtue of its position in seven divisional charts which are Rasi (D-1), Hora (D-2), Drekkana (D-3), Sapthamsa(D-7), Navamsa (D-9). Dwadasa(D-12) & Trimsamsa (D-30).

In each of these charts we examine the relationship between tenant & lord & depending on this relationship, planet gets certain strength in each of these charts.
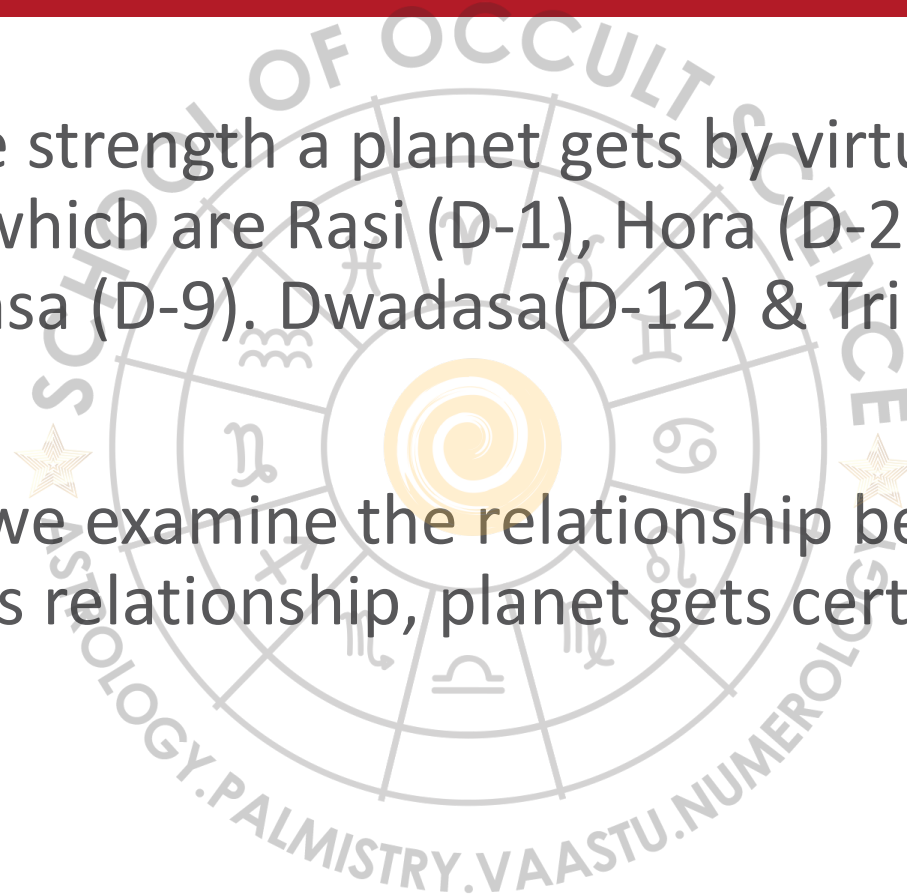
Planet	Friends	Neutrals	Enemies
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter	Mercury	Venus, Saturn
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Sat	None
Mars	Sun, Moon, Jupiter	Venus, Saturn	Mercury
Mercury	Sun, Venus	Mars, Jupiter, Saturn	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury, Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn	Mars, Jupiter	Sun, Moon
Saturn	Mercury, Venus	Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars

Naisargika or Permanent Relationship

Temporary Relationship

Planet	Temporary Friend	Temporary Enemy
Sun	Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus	Moon, Mercury
Moon	Jupiter, Saturn	Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus
Mars	Sun, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	Moon
Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	Moon, Sun
Jupiter	Moon, Sun, Mars, Mercury	Venus, Saturn
Venus	Sun, Mars, Mercury	Moon, Jupiter, Saturn
Saturn	Moon, Mars, Sun, Mercury	Jupiter, Venus

Based on Permanent and Temporary Relationship we calculate Panchdha Maitri Relationship for the given example as given in next slide.

Panchadha Maitree Chart in Example Horoscope
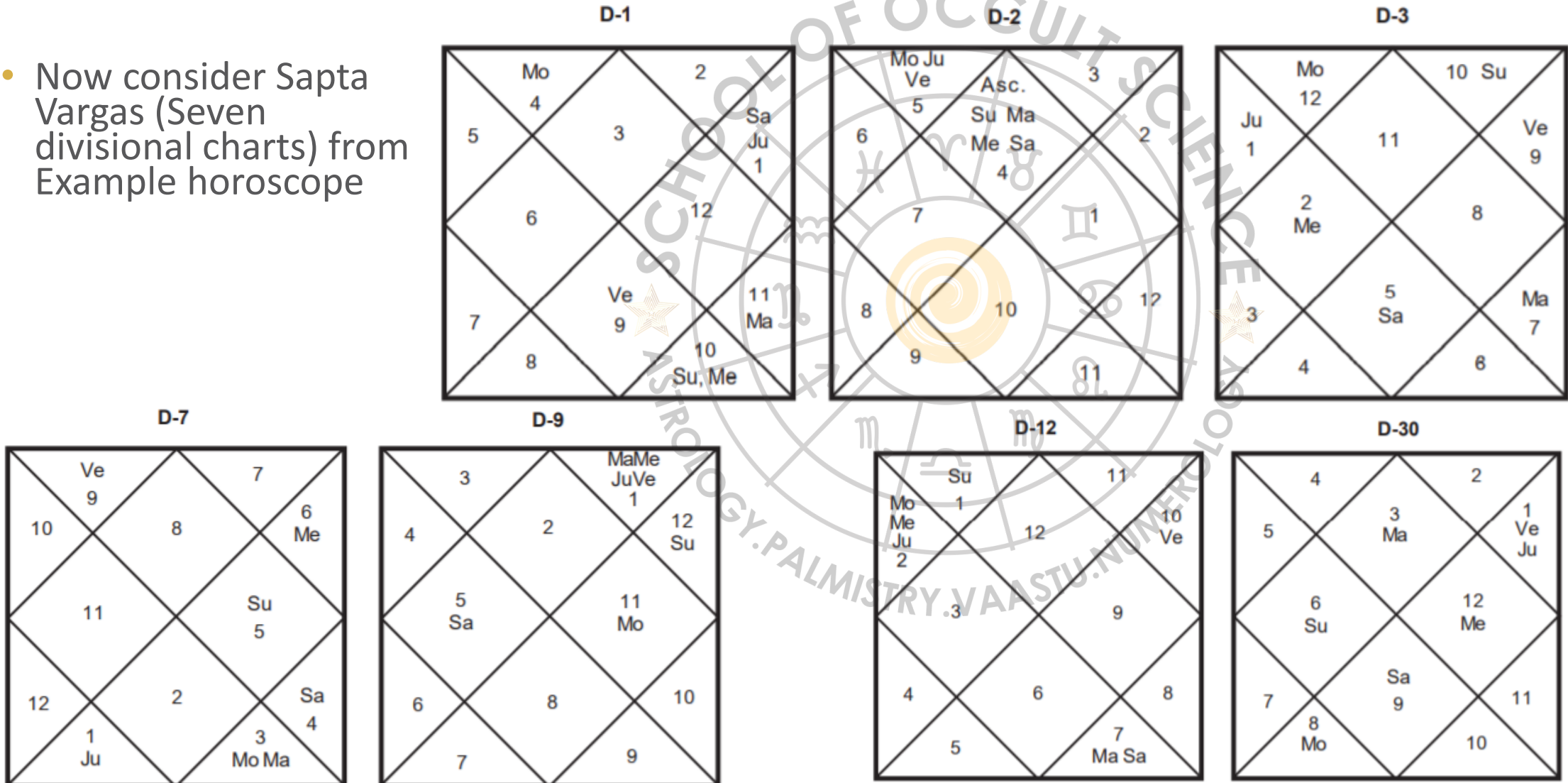
Planet	Intimate Friend	Friend	Neutral	Enemy	Bitter Enemy
Sun	Mars, Jupiter	-	Moon, Venus, Sat.	Mercury	-
Moon	-	Jupiter, Saturn	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Venus	-
Mars	Sun, Jupiter	Venus, Saturn	Moon, Mercury	-	-
Mercury	Venus	Mars, Jupiter	Sun	-	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	-	Mercury	Saturn	Venus
Venus	Mercury	Mars	Sun, Saturn	Jupiter	Moon
Saturn	Mercury	-	Sun, Mon, Mar, Ven	Jupiter	-

Saptavarga for Example Chart

- Now consider Sapta Vargas (Seven divisional charts) from Example horoscope

Relationship of Planets in Seven Divisional Charts in Example Horoscope

Planet	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-7	D-9	D-12	D-30
Sun	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Own	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Enemy
Moon	Own	Neutral	Friend	Neutral	Friend	Enemy	Enemy
Mars	Friend	Neutral	Friend	Neutral	Own	Friend	Neutral
Mercury	Friend	Bitter Enemy	Intimate Friend	Own	Friend	Intimate Friend	Friend
Jupiter	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Bitter Enemy	Intimate Friend
Venus	Enemy	Neutral	Enemy	Enemy	Friend	Neutral	Enemy
Saturn	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Enemy

Strengths for Sapta Varga Bala

Depending upon relationship, a planet gets following strength in seven charts :-

Relationship between Tenant and Lord	Strength in Shashtiamsa
If planet is in Moola Trikona sign (only in D-1 chart)	45
If Planet is in own Varga	30
If Planet is in Intimate Friend Varga	22.5
If Planet is in Friend Varga	15
If Planet is in Neutral Varga	7.5
If Planet is in Enemy Varga	3.75
If Planet is in Bitter Enemy Varga	1.875

Sapta Vargajs Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Based on strengths for different relationships, below table shows strengths of planets in 7 divisional charts. We thereby get total Sapta Varga Bala for each planet.

Planet	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-7	D-9	D-12	D-30	Total Sapta vargas Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	7.5	7.5	7.5	30	22.5	22.5	3.75	101.25
Moon	30	7.5	15	7.5	15	3.75	3.75	82.50
Mars	15	7.5	15	7.5	30	15	7.5	97.50
Mercury	15	1.875	22.5	30	15	22.5	15	121.875
Jupiter	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	1.875	136.875
Venus	3.75	7.5	3.75	3.75	15	7.5	3.75	45
Saturn	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	3.75	48.75

1.3 Ojayugmarasyamsa or Yugmayugma Bala

- This is the strength of a planet acquired on account of the occupancy of odd & even Rasis & Navamsas.

- Certain planets get strength by occupying odd Rasi or Navamsas, while others become powerful by residing in even Rashi or Navamsa.

- Each of Venus & Moon in even Rasi acquires a quarter of Rupa (15 Shashtiamsa). These are applicable to such planets in Navamsas also.

- Each of Jupiter, Sun, Mars, Mercury & Saturn gets 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in odd Rasis & navamsas.

- It means male & neutral planets get the strength of 15 Shashtiamsa in male Rasi & Navamsa whereas female planets get such strength in female Rashi & Navamsa.

- The strength of planets in Rasis & Navamsa should be added together to get Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala.

Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala in Example Horoscope

Below table gives strength of planets by virtue of being in Odd sign or even sign in Rasi (Birth Chart) or Navamsa Chart (D9 chart). The total Ojyugmarasyamsa or Yugmayugma strength is obtained by adding planet's strength in Birth chart and Navamsa chart.

Planet	Rasi	Navamsa	Rasi Bala	Navamsa Bala	Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala
Sun	Even	Even	0	0	0
Moon	Even	Odd	15	0	15
Mars	Odd	Odd	15	15	30
Mercury	Even	Odd	0	15	15
Jupiter	Odd	Odd	15	15	30
Venus	Odd	Odd	0	0	0
Saturn	Odd	Odd	15	15	30

1.4 Kendra Bala

- Kendra or quadrant or angle houses are 1st, 4th, 7th & 10th.

- A planet in Kendra gets full strength of 60 Shashtiamsa,

- A planet in Succedent or panparas (2nd, 5th, 8th & 11th houses) gets half strength of 30 Shashtiamsa

- A planet in Cadent or Apoklimas (3rd, 6th, 9th & 12th houses) gets a quarter strength of 15 Shashtiamsa.

Kendra Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Kendra / Panphara / Apoklima	Kendra Bala in Shashtiamsa
Sun	Panphara	30
Moon	Panphara	30
Mars	Apoklima	15
Mercury	Panphara	30
Jupiter	Panphara	30
Venus	Kendra	60
Saturn	Panphara	30

1.5 Drekkana Bala

- Male planets (Sun, Mars, Jupiter) get Drekkana Bala of 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in 1st Drekkana,

- Female planets (Moon, Venus) get Drekkana Bala of 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in 3rd Drekkana

- Hermaphrodite or Neutral planets (Mercury, Saturn) get similar strength if they are placed in 2nd Drekkana.

Drekkana Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Sex	Drekkana	Drekkana Bala
Sun	Male	1st	15
Moon	Female	3rd	15
Mars	Male	3rd	0
Mercury	Hermaphrodite	2nd	15
Jupiter	Male	1st	15
Venus	Female	1st	0
Saturn	Hermaphrodite	2nd	15

Total Sthan Bala in Example Horoscope

Planet	Ochcha Bala	SaptaVargaj Bala	Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala	Kendra Bala	Drekkana Bala	Sthan Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	29.29	101.25	00	30	15	175.54
Moon	32.57	82.50	15	30	15	175.07
Mars	52.55	97.50	30	15	00	195.05
Mercury	20.96	121.875	15	30	15	202.835
Jupiter	29.32	136.875	30	30	15	241.195
Venus	22.08	45.00	00	60	00	127.08
Saturn	1.16	48.75	30	30	15	124.91

2. Dig Bala or Directional Strength

The strength a planet gets on account of the occupying a particular direction is known as **Dig Bala**. In horoscope,

- **the ascendant represents eastern direction**,
- **the 7th house (descendant) represents west direction**,
- **the 10th house (Zenith) represents south direction** &
- **4th house (Nadir) represents north direction.**

- **Jupiter & Mercury** get full directional strength when these occupy **ascendant**.
- **The Sun & Mars** are powerful in south i.e. when they occupy **10th house**.
- **Saturn** gets full directional strength in **7th house** i.e. in west.
- **Moon & Venus** have full directional strength when they occupy **4th house** i.e. north direction.

The points opposite to powerful points are powerless points which when occupied give no directional strength. For example Saturn gets full directional strength in west but gets Zero directional strength in east. Therefore 180th degree from powerful point is the powerless point.

A planet when approaching its powerful point gains directional strength & while reaching the powerless point it gradually loses directional strength.

Calculating Directional Strength

- For finding out directional strength of a planet we have to find the difference between planet's longitude & its powerless point. If this difference is more than 180°, the same is subtracted from 360°

- A planet in a direction where it is supposed to be most powerful gets directional strength of 60 Shashtiamsa. As the powerless point, it gets Zero directional strength. The Dig Bala of a planet is obtained by dividing Dig Bala arc by 3.

$$\text{Dig Bala} = \frac{\text{Digbala arc of planet}}{3}$$

$$\text{Dig Bala Arc} = \text{Planets longitude - its powerless point}$$

$$\text{Therefore Dig Bala} = \frac{\text{Planets longitude - its powerless point}}{3}$$

Powerless point

The powerless point for each planets in example horoscope as under :-

Planet	Powerless point
Jupiter , Mercury	8^s 23^0 42' or 263^0 42' (Descendant)
Saturn	2^s 23^0 42' or 83^0 42' (Ascendant)
Moon, Venus	11^s 12^0 46' or 342^0 46' (4th mid)
Sun, Mars	5^s 12^0 46' or 162^0 46' (10th Mid or Mid Heaven or Nadir)

Dig bala in example horoscope

Planet	Longitude (a)	Powerless point (b)	Digbala Arc (c) = a ~ b	Digbala (Shashtiamsa) c/3
Sun	277°52'	162°46'	115°6'	38.37
Moon	115°18'	342°46'	132°32'	44.18
Mars	320°21'	162°46'	157°35'	52.53
Mercury	282°8'	263°42'	18°26'	6.14
Jupiter	2°58'	263°42'	59°16'	19.76
Venus	243°15'	342°46'	99°31'	33°17
Saturn	16°32'	83°42'	67°10'	22.39

3. Kala Bala or Temporal Strength

- This is also known as **strength of time**.
- It is calculated by considering year, month, weekday, time etc. of birth.
- **Kala Bala consists of following 9 types of strength** :-

1. Nathonnatha or Div ratri Bala
2. Paksha Bala
3. Tribhaga Bala
4. Abda or Varshadipa Bala
5. Masa Bala
6. Vara Bala
7. Hora Bala
8. Ayana Bala
9. Yuddha Bala
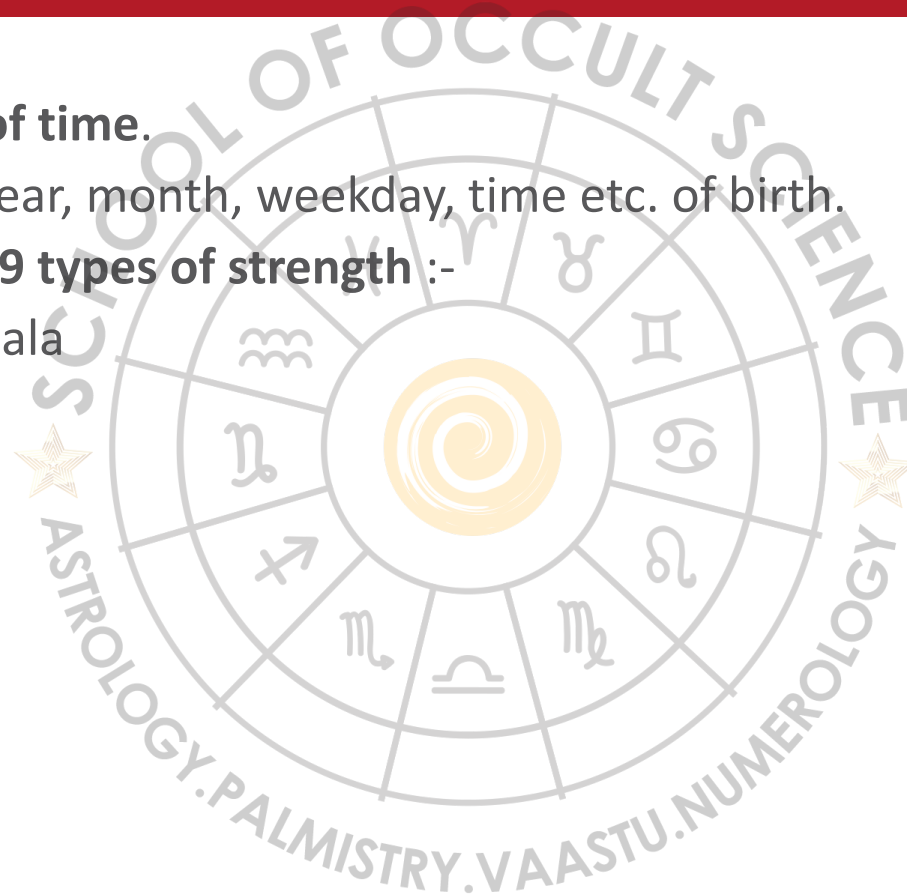
3.1 Nathonnatha or Div ratri Bala

- Strength a planet gets on account of birth during day or night is known as **Nathonnatha Bala**.

- It consists of **Diva Bala (Diurnal strength)** & **Ratri Bala (Nocturnal strength)**.

- Moon, Mars & Saturn are powerful during mid night whereas at the time of mid day, they are thoroughly powerless.

- Sun, Jupiter & Venus are powerful during mid day whereas at the time of mid night they are thoroughly powerless.

- Mercury is always powerful whether it is day or night.

- Moon, Mars & Saturn get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa at mid night.

- Sun, Jupiter & Venus get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa at mid day.

- Mercury always gets strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

Method of Finding nathonnatha Bala

The birth time is converted into degrees & Nathonath Bala is calculated as under :-

Diva Bala (Sun, Jupiter, Venus) = $\dfrac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$

Ratri Bala (Moon, Mars, Saturn) = $\dfrac{180° - \text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$

In example horoscope :

Time of birth   16h 40m (IST)

Local mean time correction for Delhi is   (-) 21m 08 sec.

Local mean time of birth is   16h 18 m 52 sec

To convert Birth time in degrees $1° = 4\text{min}$ (because $360° = 24\text{hr}$)

Therefore 16h 18m = (16x60 + 18)min = 978min

4 min = $1°$ therefore 978min = 978   = $244.5°$

Since this is > $180°$ we reduce it from $360°$. Therefore $360° - 244.5° = 115.5°$

Div Bala and Ratri Bala

Now Diva Bala (Sun, Jupiter, Venus) = $\dfrac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$ = $\dfrac{115.5°}{3}$ = 38.5

Ratri Bala (Moon, Mars, Saturn) = $\dfrac{180° - \text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$ = $\dfrac{180° - 115.5°}{3}$ = 21.5
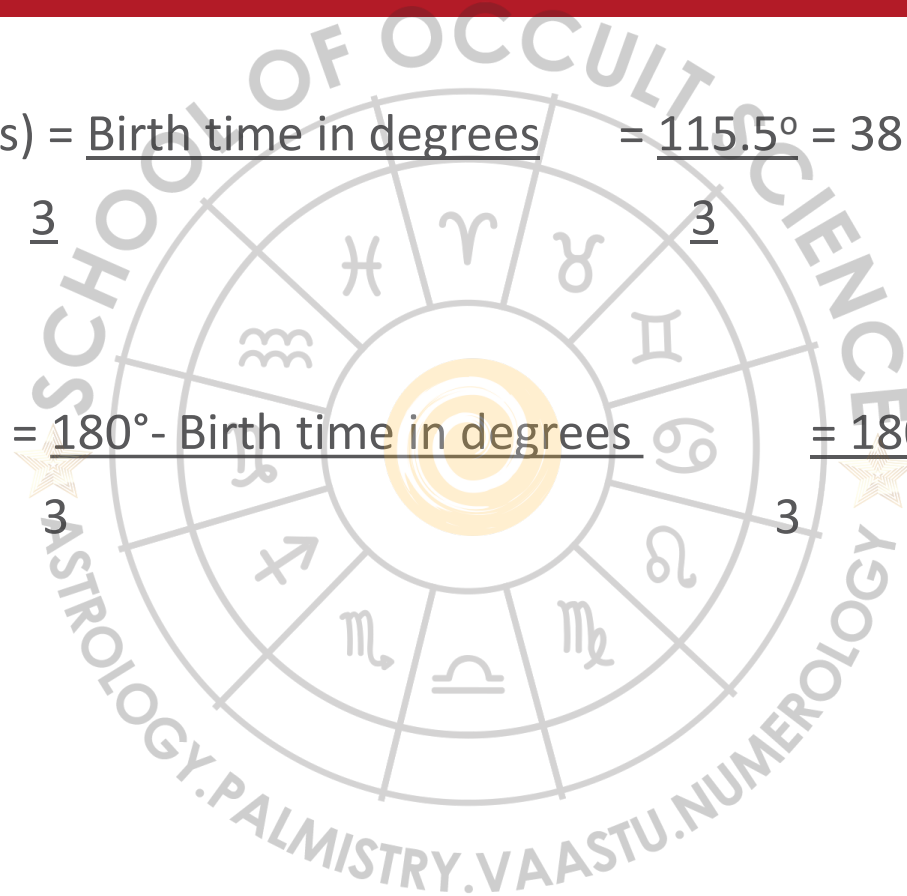
3.2 Paksha Bala

- Paksha Bala is the strength of Paksha or fortnight.

- Lunar month consists of Krishna Paksha & Shukla Paksha & each Paksha is equivalent to 15 lunar days.

- During Shukla Paksha Moon is increasing whereas during Krishna Paksha Moon is decreasing.

- All malefic planets are powerful during Krishna Paksha or during dark half of lunar month & all benefic planets are powerful during bright half of lunar month or during Shukla Paksha.

- Jupiter, Venus & well associated Mercury are benefics whereas Sun, Mars, Saturn & afflicted Mercury are malefics.

- As far as Moon is concerned it is benefic from 8th day of bright half to 8th day of dark half lunar month. In the balance days, Moon is considered as malefic.

- If Moon's Longitude - Sun's Longitude < 180°, it is Shukla Paksha

- If Moon's Longitude - Sun's Longitude > 180°, it is Krishna Paksha

Steps to find Paksha Bala

(a) Deduct from Moon's Longitude that of Sun's Longitude

(b) If (a) exceeds 180°, the same is to be subtracted from 360° to make it less than 180°

(c) Divide (b) by 3 which will give Paksha Bala of Benefics.

(d) 60-Paksha Bala of Benefics = paksha Bala of Malefics

(e) Moon's Paksha Bala as calculated above is always to be doubled.

Paksha Bala of Benefics and Malefics

In example horoscope, Paksha Bala is calculated as under :-

Moon's Longitude = 115° 18'

Sun's Longitude = 277° 52'

Difference between Sun & Moon's Longitude = 277° 52' - 1 15° 18' = 162° 34'

∴ Paksha Bala of Benefics $= \dfrac{162°\ 34'}{3} = \dfrac{162.6}{3} = 54.2$

Paksha Bala of Malefics = 60 - 54-2 = 5.8

In the example horoscope Moon is benefic while Mercury is malefic. Moon's Paksha Bala will be 54.2x 2=108.4

3.3 Tribhaga Bala

- The day & night each are divided into three equal parts.

- Duration of day is from Sunrise to Sun-set, whereas duration of night is from Sun set to Sun-rise.

- For finding out Tribhaga bala, we have to see in which 1/3rd part of day or night, birth has taken place.

- Depending on this, one planet gets the strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

- Apart from this Jupiter always gets 60 Shashtiamsa as Tribhaga bala.

- Therefore Tribhaga bala is obtained only by two planets, one of them is always Jupiter.

- Depending upon the part of day or night in which birth has taken place, the following planets get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

| Part of day/Night	Planets which get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa
1st part of day	Mercury
2nd part of day	Sun
3rd part of day	Saturn
1st part of night	Moon
2nd part of night	Venus
3rd part of night	Mars

Calculation of Tribhaga Bala in example horoscope

Duration of day = (17H 48M -7H 17M)   = = 10H 31M

Time of birth =16H 40M

Therefore birth has taken place in 3rd part of day & therefore Tribhaga bala will be as under :- Saturn - 60 Shashtiamsa

Jupiter - 60 Shashtiamsa
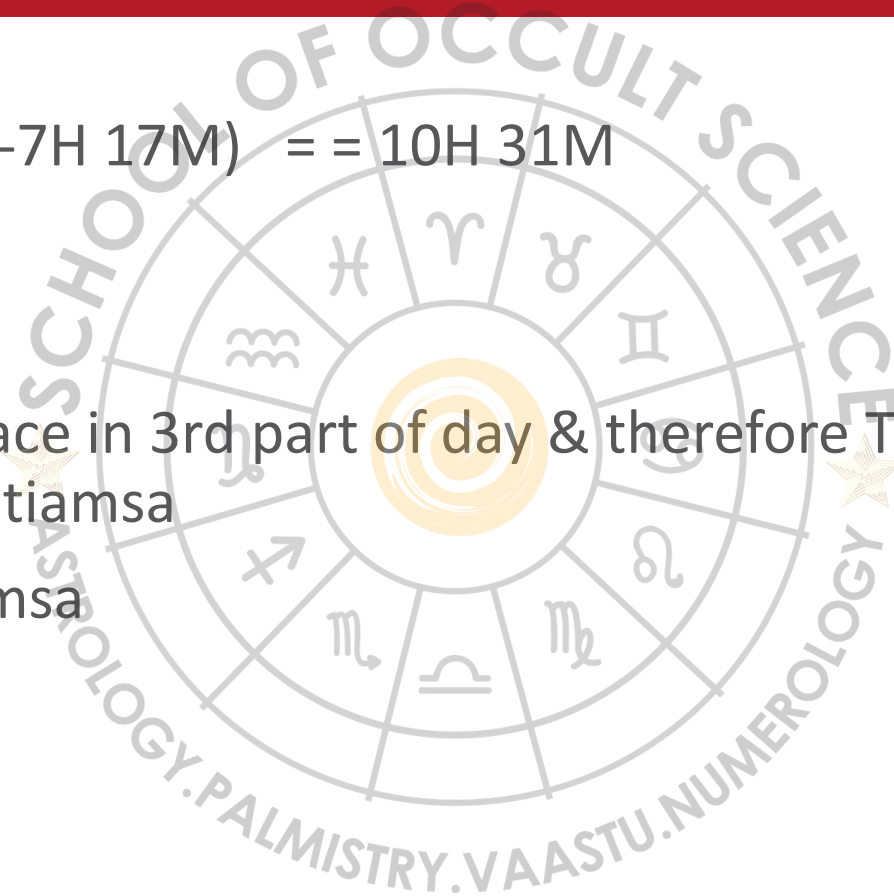
3.4 Abda or Varshadhipa Bala

- In this case the planet that rules over the week day on which the year (Vikram Samvat) begins is considered.

- This planet is assigned strength of 15 Shashtiamsa as its Abda bala.

- In the example horoscope Vikrami Samvat 2056 started on 3rd March 1999 on Wednesday.

- Therefore in example horoscope, Mercury will get Abda bala of 15 Shashtiamsa.

Varsha as per Vikram Samvat

Hindu Calendar January, 2000

Hindu calendar for the month of January, 2000. List of all Hindu festivals in January, 2000 holidays & daily panchang. Pausa and Magha are the lunar months corresponding to January. Magha month 2000 started on January 22.

Hindu calendar January 2000: Daksinayan, Shishir ritu, Vikram samvat 2056, Pausa Badi Dashami to Magha Badi Ekadashi. For detailed daily information, go to panchang January 2000 →

March - 1999
Phalguna 2055 - Chaitra 2056

Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec

Base calendar: Gregorian | Hindu   Language: English | Hindi

SUN रवि

K 5 36 / Panchami	K 12 43 / Dwadashi	S 4 19 / Chaturthi	S 12 27 / Dwadashi
H 19 ७ **7** 5	H 26 १४ **14** 12	H 3 ११ **21** 4	H 10 २८ **28** 12
☀ 6:47 ☀ 6:28	☀ 6:41 ☀ 6:31	☀ 6:34 ☀ 6:34	☀ 6:27 ☀ 6:36
☾ Tula	☾ Makara	☾ Mesha 21:27	☾ Karka 10:34
☆ Swati	☆ Shravana	☆ Bharani	☆ Ashlesha
			Id-ul-Zuha (Bakrid)
IN 16	IN 23	IN 30	IN 7

MON सोम

Phalguna S 14 29 / Chaturdashi	K 6 37 / Shashthi	K 13 44 / Trayodashi	S 5 20 / Panchami	S 13 28 / Trayodashi
H 13 ३ **1** 14	H 20 ८ **8** 6	H 27 १५ **15** 13	H 4 २२ **22** 5	H 11 २९ **29** 13
☀ 6:52 ☀ 6:25	☀ 6:46 ☀ 6:29	Panchak From : 16:13	☀ 6:33 ☀ 6:34	☀ 6:26 ☀ 6:37
☾ Simha	☾ Tula 10:49	☀ 6:40 ☀ 6:31	☾ Vrishabha	☾ Simha
☆ Magha	☆ Vishaka	☾ Makara 16:13	☆ Krithika	☆ Magha
		☆ Dhanishta		Mahavir Jayanti
IN 10	IN 17	IN 24	IN 1	IN 8

TUE मंगल

S 15 30 / Purnima	K 7 38 / Saptami	K 14 45 / Chaturdashi	S 6 21 / Shashthi	S 14 29 / Chaturdashi
H 14 ४ **2** 15	H 21 ९ **9** 7	H 28 १६ **16** 14	H 5 २३ **23** 6	H 12 ३० **30** 14
☀ 6:52 ☀ 6:26	☀ 6:45 ☀ 6:29	☀ 6:39 ☀ 6:32	☀ 6:32 ☀ 6:34	☀ 6:25 ☀ 6:37
☾ Simha	☾ Vrischika	☾ Kumbha	☾ Vrishabha 23:31	☾ Simha 19:25
☆ Purva Phalguni	☆ Anuradha	☆ Shatabhisha	☆ Rohini	☆ Purva Phalguni
Holi				
IN 11	IN 18	IN 25	IN 2	IN 9

WED बुध

Chaitra K 1 32 / Pratipada	K 8 39 / Ashtami	K 30 46 / Amavasya	S 8 23 / Ashtami	S 15 30 / Purnima
H 15 ३ **3** 1	H 22 १० **10** 8	H 29 १७ **17** 30	H 6 २४ **24** 8	H 13 ३१ **31** 15
☀ 6:51 ☀ 6:26	☀ 6:44 ☀ 6:29	☀ 6:38 ☀ 6:32	☀ 6:31 ☀ 6:35	☀ 6:24 ☀ 6:37
☾ Simha 12:17	☾ Vrischika 23:11	☾ Kumbha 19:30	☾ Mithuna	☾ Kanya

3.5 Masa Bala

- Planet who is the lord of the month in which birth has taken place is assigned a strength of 30 Shashtiamsa as his Masa bala.

- In the example horoscope, the month in which birth has taken place is magha Vikram Samvat 2056 which commenced or 22nd Jan 2000 itself. Hence first day of the month is Saturday.

- Therefore in example horoscope, Saturn will get Masa bala of 30 Shashtiamsa.

Magha Month Vikram Samvat 2056

https://www.prokerala.com/general/calendar/hinducalendar.php?year=2056&mon=magha

Magha Month 2000 • Vikram Samvat 2056

Calendar showing Hindu festivals in 2000 Magha month (Vikram Samvat 2056 & Saka year 1942) along with Magha purnima & amavasya dates. Get daily Magha panchang, tithi details, Magha mahina vrat and upavas etc.

Magha 2000 corresponds to January 22, 2000 to February 19, 2000 on the English calendar. To view Gregorian months, go to Hindu Calendar 2000 & for today's panchang, go to Aaj ka panchang →

3.6 Vara Bala

- Planet who is the lord of day of birth is assigned a strength of 45 Shashtiamsa as his Vara bala.

- In example horoscope, birth has taken place on Saturday & therefore, Saturn will get Vara bala of 45 Shashtiamsa.
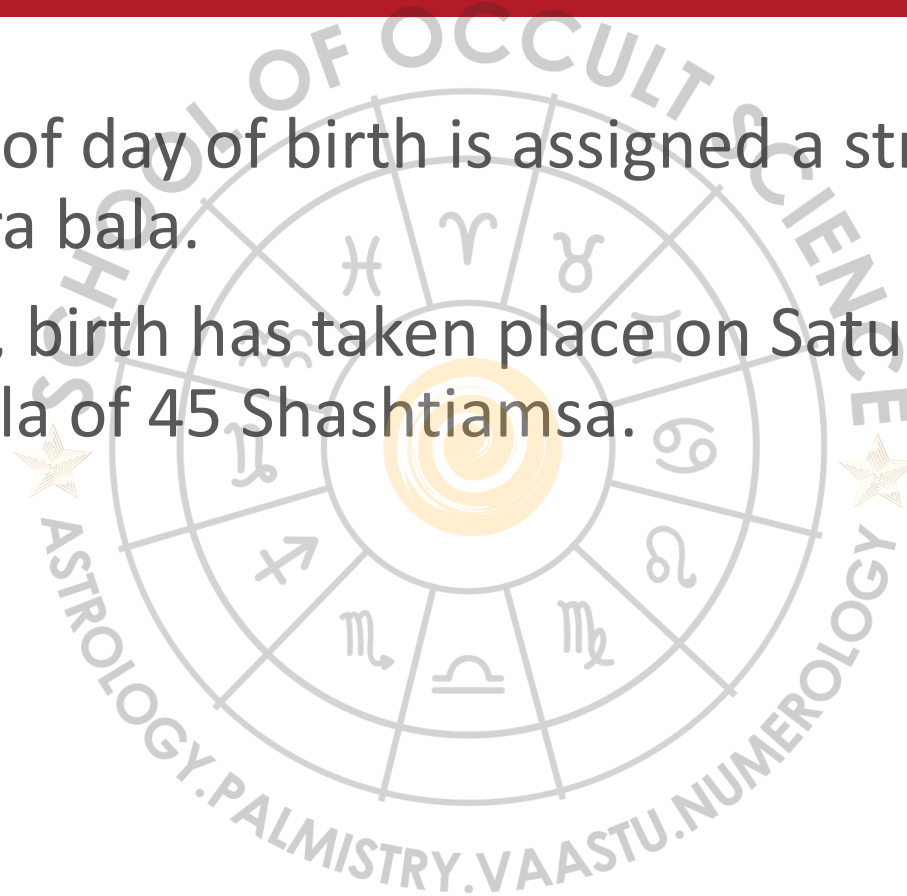
3.7 Hora Bala

- A hora is equal to 1/24th part of a day.
- Each hora is ruled over by a planet.
- The day begins from Sunrise & continues till next sun rise.
- The first hora on any day will be ruled by lord week day.
- 2nd hora is ruled by lord of 6th week day counted from first.
- 3rd hora is ruled by lord of 6th week day counted from second & so on.
- Saturn is the most distant planet from earth. Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury & Moon come next in order of their nearness to earth. On everyday first hora is ruled by lord of weekday & other lords succeed according to order given above.
- In the example horoscope sunrise is at 7H 17M & birth has taken place on 16H 40M & therefore 10th hora is ruling from starting hora of lord of week day i.e. Saturn.
- 10th hora from Saturn is that of Mars.
- Horas are to be calculated for mean local time & not for standard time of birth.
- In the example horoscope, the ruling hora at the time of birth is that of Mars & therefore Mars will get Hora bala of 60 Shashtiamsa.

3.8 Ayan Bala

- The strength of a planet on account of its situation either towards north or south of celestial equator is known as Ayan bala.

- All heavenly bodies move northwards to equator for sometime & then get southwards. This angular distance from celestial equator is declination.

- Declination is positive when planet is situated in northern celestial hemisphere & it is negative when planet is situated in southern celestial hemisphere. Declination is always measured in respect of Sayan longitude i.e. a planet reckoned from movable Zodiac point.

- (a) Sun after crossing celestial equator in march (Aries sign) moves northward & declination which is positive gradually increases till it is 23° 27' when Sun has reached last point of Gemini i.e. 90° of Zodiac.

- (b) 23° 27' north declination means that Sun has reached northern most point of north celestial hemisphere.

- (c) Then declination decreases gradually along with ingress of Sun in Cancer sign till it is 0° when Sun will have crossed equator again to begin his southerly course i.e. when Libra ingress takes place.

- (d) Now south declination commences. Declination which is now zero increases till it is 23° 27' when Sun reaches last point of Sagittarius sign i.e. 270°.

- (v) Capricorn ingress begins. Declination decreases gradually till it is 0° again when planet crosses the equator & begins his northerly course.

Rules for calculating Ayan Bala

Ayan Bala = $\dfrac{23°27* \pm \text{Declination}}{46° 54'} \times 60$

= (23°27* ± Declination) × 1.2793

(a) When Moon or Saturn has southern declination or when Sun, Mars, Jupiter & Venus have north declination, take positive sign & contrary to this take negative sign.

(b) (b) For finding out Ayan bala of Mercury we always take negative sign whether declination is +ve or -ve.

(c) (c) Sun's Ayana bala is always multiplied by 2. Planet have south declination when Sayana longitude is between 180°-360° & north declination when Sayana longitude is between 0-180°.

Method of finding out Declination

- For finding out declination, Nirayana longitudes of planets are converted into Sayana longitudes. This is done by adding Ayanamsa date of birth. Then Bhuja of planets is found as under :-

- (a) If Sayana longitude is less or equal to 90°, it itself represents Bhuja.

- (b) If Sayana longitude is more than 90° but less or equal to 180°, Bhuja is found by subtracting the same from 180°.

- (c) If Sayana longitude is more than 180° but less or equal to 270°, Bhuja is found by subtracting 180° from longitude.

- (d) If Sayana longitude is more than 270° but less or equal to 360°, Bhuja is found by subtracting the same from 360°

- At the end of 1st 15°, the declination of planet is 362' of arc.

- At the end of 2nd 15°, the declination of planet is 341' of arc.

- At the end of 3rd 15°, the declination of planet is 299' of arc.

- At the end of 4th 15°, the declination of planet is 236' of arc.

- At the end of 5th 15°, the declination of planet is 150' of arc.

- At the end of 6th 15°, the declination of planet is 52' of arc.

Declination of planets in Example Horoscope

The Ayanamsa on date of birth is 23°51'

Planet	Nirayana Longitude	Sayana Longitude	Bhujai	No. of degrees & divisions passed	Declination of Planet
Sun	277°52'	301°43'	58°17'	13°17' & 3Dvn.	$1002' + \dfrac{13°17' \times 236'}{15} = 20°11'$
Moon	115°18'	139°9'	40°51'	10°51' & 2 Dvn.	$703' + \dfrac{10°51' \times 299'}{15} = 15°19'$
Mars	320°21'	344°12'	21°48'	6°48' & 1 Dvn.	$362' + \dfrac{6°48' \times 341'}{15} = 8°37'$
Mercury	282°8'	305°59'	54°1'	9°1' & 3 Dvn.	$1002' + \dfrac{9°1' \times 236'}{15} = 19°4'$
Jupiter	2°58'	26°49'	26°49'	11°49' & 1 Dvn.	$362' + \dfrac{11°49' \times 341'}{15} = 11°11'$
Venus	243°15'	267°6'	87°6'	12°6' & 5 Dvn.	$1388' + \dfrac{12°6' \times 52'}{15} = 23°27'$
Saturn	16°32'	40°23'	40°23'	10°23' & 2 Dvn.	$703' + \dfrac{10°23' \times 299'}{15} = 13°30'$

Ayana Bala of planets in Example Horoscope
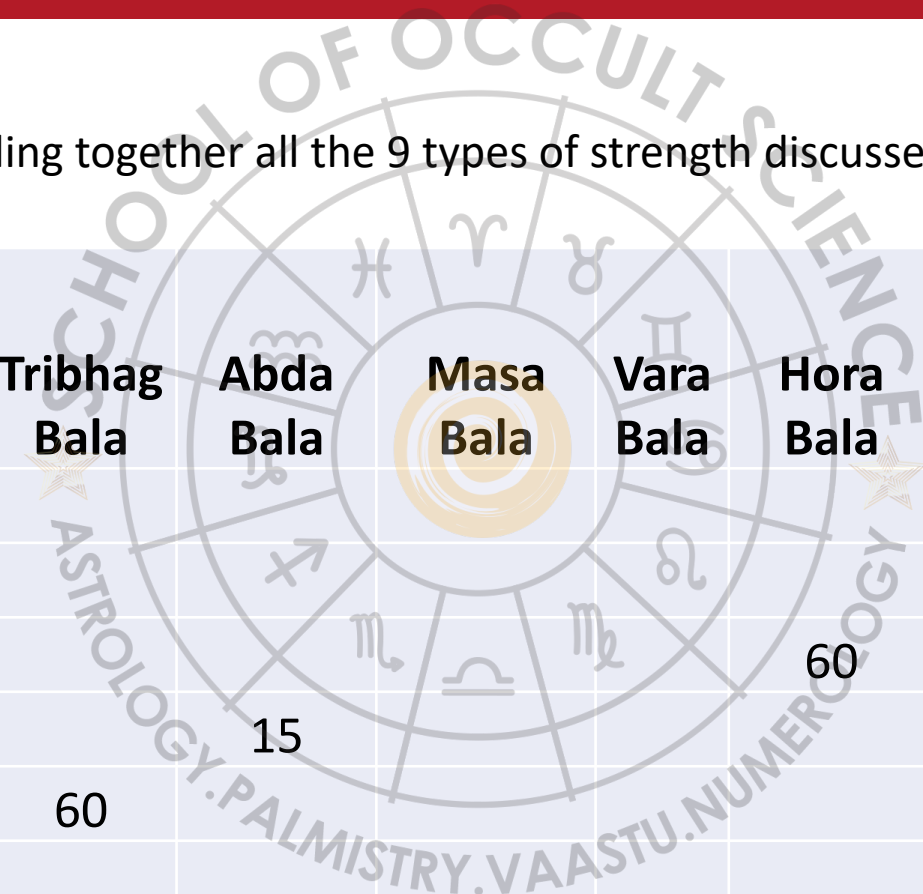
Planet	Ayana Bala
Sun (South Decl.)	$(23°27' - 20°11') \times 1.2793$ $= 3°16' \times 1.2793 = 4.18 \times 2 = 8.36$
Moon (North Decl.)	$(23°27' - 15°19') \times 1.2793$ $= 8°8' \times 1.2793 = 10.40$
Mars (South Decl.)	$(23°27' - 8°37') \times 1.2793$ $= 14°50' \times 1.2793 = 18.97$
Mercury (South Decl.)	$(23°27' - 19°4') \times 1.2793$ $= 4°23' \times 1.2793 = 5.60$
Jupiter (North Decl.)	$(23°27' + 11°11') \times 1.2793$ $= 34°37' \times 1.2793 = 44.29$
Venus (South Decl.)	$(23°27' - 23°27') \times 1.2793 = 0$
Saturn (North Decl.)	$(23°27' - 13°30') \times 1.2793$ $= 9°57' \times 1.2793 = 12.73$

3.9 Yudha Bala

- Two planets are said to be in Yuddha or war when they are in conjunction & distance between them is less than 1°. All planets excepting Sun & Moon may enter into war. The conquering planet is one whose longitude is less.

- When two planets are found to be at war in a horoscope; the aggregate of Sthan Bala. Dig bala & Kala bala (upto Horabala) is found in respect of these planets. Difference between two aggregates is found & less must be subtracted from greater. Resulting difference which is Yuddha bala in Shashtiamsa is added to the total Kala bala of victorious planet & Must be subtracted from total Kala bala of defeated planet.

- In the example horoscope, none of the planet is at war. Total Kala bala is found by adding together all the 9 types of strength discussed above.

Total Kala Bala in Example Horoscope

Total Kala bala is found by adding together all the 9 types of strength discussed above

Planets	Natonata Bala	Paksha Bala	Tribhag Bala	Abda Bala	Masa Bala	Vara Bala	Hora Bala	Ayana Bala	Yudha Bala	Total Kala Bala
Sun	39.4	5.8						8.36		53.56
Moon	20.6	108.4						10.46		139.46
Mars	20.6	5.8					60	18.97		105.37
Mercury	60	5.8		15				5.6		86.4
Jupiter	39.4	54.2	60					44.29		197.89
Venus	39.4	54.2						0		93.6
Saturn	20.6	54.2	60		30	45		12.73		222.53

4. Chesta Bala or Motional Strength

Chesta means act of retrogression. Each planet except Sun & Moon gets into state of retrogression when its distance from Sun exceeds a particular limit. Strength or potency of a planet on account of arc of retrogression is known as Chesta Bala.

- Eight kinds of motions are attributed to Grahas. These are

a)	Vakra (retrogression),

b)	Anuvakra (entering the previous Rāśi in retrograde motion),

c)	Vikala (devoid of motion),

d)	Manda (somewhat slower motion than usual),

e)	Mandatara (slower than the previous),

f)	Sama (somewhat increasing in motion),

g)	Chara (faster than Sama) and

h)	Atichara (entering next Rāśi in accelerated motion).

i)	The strengths, allotted due to such 8 motions are 60, 30, 15, 30, 15, 7.5, 45 and 30.

Chesta Bala – Saravali Method

Summary of Cheshta Bala

The table below summarizes the different types of Cheshta Bala.

Motion	Virupas	Speed (Percent)	Remark
Vakra	60	< 0	Must not enter previous sign
Anuvakra	30	< 0	Like Vakra. Planet enters previous sign in retrograde motion
Vikala	15	< 10% of average speed	-
Mandatara	15	Between 10% and 50% of average speed	-
Manda	30	Between 50% and 100% of average speed	-
Sama	7.5	Between 100% and 150% of average speed	-
Chara	45	> 150% of average speed	Must not enter next sign
Atichara	30	> 150% of average speed	Like Chara. Planet enters next sign in direct motion

Chesta Kendra

Chesta Kendra : This is arc of retrogression. This is necessary to find Chesta Bala. To find out Chesta Kendra, it is necessary to understand meaning of following terms:

(a) **Mean Longitude** : The mean position of a planet is the position which it would have attained at a uniform rate of motion & correction to be applied in respect of eccentricity are not considered. The mean longitude is reckoned on the assumption that orbits of planets are concentric circles. Because orbits of planets are elliptial & not circular, equations are later on applied to the mean position to get true longitude of planets. To find out Chesta Kendra, it is necessary to calculate mean position.

(b) **Epoch** : The epoch is taken at the beginning of 1st January 1900 midnight on 76°E longitude.

(c) **Sheeghrochcha** : The characteristics which define an orbit are (i) Apogee (ii) Perigee * (iii) inclination. Apogee is the farthest & perigee is the nearest point on the orbit. The inclination of orbit is the angle which it makes with the equator.
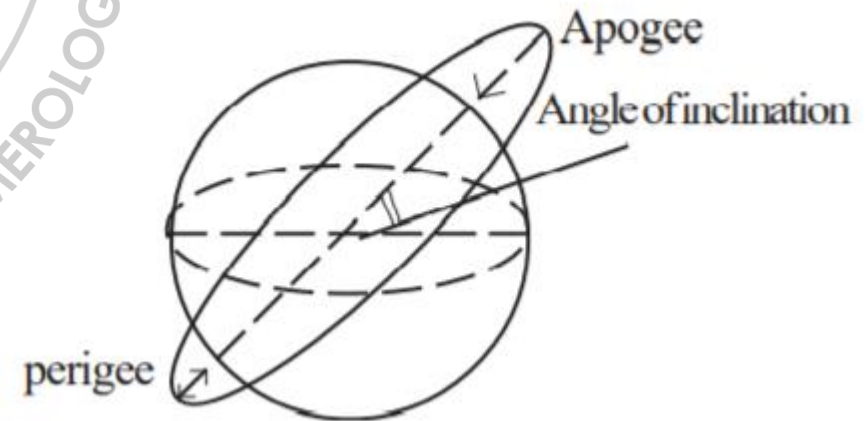
Chesta Bala Formula

- Chesta Kendra = Planet's Sheeghrochcha – $\frac{\text{(Mean Longitude+ True Longitude)}}{2}$

Chesta Bala = $\frac{\text{Chesta Kendra}}{3}$

Mean Longitude :

To get Mean position of planets at birth, **total time interval from epoch to birth** is multiplied by mean daily motion of planets which is obtained by using MEAN DAILY MOTION tables for each planet. To this mean position of planets at epoch is added & by subtracting multiples of 360°, we can get the mean position of planets at birth.

Mars, Jupiter & Saturn are known as superior planets as they appear at all distances from Sun & not confined to particular limit of elongation. **Mercury & Venus** are known as inferior planets as they never depart from Sun beyond a certain limit. The maximum distance between Sun & Mercury can be 29° whereas this distance between Sun & Venus can be 47°.

Mean Position of Superior Planets at Epoch (0:00 hrs 1st Jan 1900 76ºE):

Sun	257-4568°	Mars	270-22°
Jupiter	220-04°	Saturn	236-74°

Mean position of inferior planets i.e. Mercury & Venus is the same as that of Sun.

Total Time Interval from Epoch to Birth Time

To find out mean longitude the interval between date of birth & epoch is calculated –

Deduct 1900 from year of birth & multiply the same by 365 and to this product add the intervening bi-sextile days (number of leap years).

The following table will be useful for calculating interval.

Add one day for February in leap year.

- Days from 1st January to the end of month

Month	Days	Month	Days
January	31	July	212
February	59	August	243
March	90	September	273
April	120	October	304
May	151	November	334
June	181	December	365

Total Time Interval for example horoscope

Let us find out total time interval in example horoscope. Longitude of Delhi is 77°13' Date of birth & time is 22.1.2000 at 16.40 hrs.

Longitude of place of birth 77°13'

Epoch   76°00'

Difference   1°13'= 5 minute (Approx.) Therefore mean time at place of epoch = (16 hrs 40 mts - 5mts = 16hrs 35 mts.

From midnight to 16 hrs 35 mts = 16 hrs 35mt = 16.58 hrs = **0.69 day**

Total interval will therefore be   (2000-1900) x 365 = 36500

                                                        +25 (Bi sextile days)

                                                        = 36525

                                                        +21 (From Jan 1st to 21st Jan)

                                                        +0.69 (From midnight to time of birth)

                                                        36546.69 days

The interval is multiplied by mean daily motion of planets which is obtained by using tables given below.

Mean position of Sun at given birth time

Mean Solar Daily Motion (in degrees)

Mean position of the Sun at the Epoch
(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E) 257°.4568

	Units	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	0.9856	98.5602	265.6026	146.0265
2.	1.9712	197.1205	71.2053	272.0531
3.	2.9568	295.6808	76.8080	48.0796
4.	3.9524	34.2411	342.4106	184.1062
5.	4.9280	132.8013	248.0133	320.1327
6.	5.9136	231.3616	153.6159	96.1593
7.	6.8992	329.9218	59.2186	232.1868
8.	7.8848	68.4821	324.8212	8.2124
9.	8.8704	167.0424	230.4239	144.2389

Total interval = 36546.69 days

For	30,000 days	mean motion	48.0796
For	6,000 days	mean motion	153.6159
For	500 days	mean motion	132.8013
For	40 days	mean motion	39.524
For	6 days	mean motion	5.9136
For	0.69 days	mean motion	.6801

Constant at epoch   257°.4568
Total   638.0713°

Subtracting multiples of 360°, the **mean position of Sun will be 276.0713°**

Mean position of Mars at given birth time

Mean Daily Motion of Mars (in degrees)

Mean position of the Mars at the Epoch
(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E) 270°.22

Total interval = 36546.69 days

	Units	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	0.524	52.40	164.02	200.19
2.	1.048	104.80	328.04	40.39
3.	1.572	157.21	132.06	240.58
4.	2.096	209.61	296.08	80.78
5.	2.620	262.01	100.10	280.97
6.	3.144	314.41	264.12	121.16
7.	3.668	6.81	68.14	321.36
8.	4.192	59.22	232.55	161.55
9.	4.716	111.62	36.17	1.74

For	30,000	days mean motion	-	240.58
	6,000	days	"	264.12
	500	days	"	262.01
	40	days	"	20.96
	6	days	"	3.144
	0.69	days	"	0.362

Constant at epoch   270°.22
Total   1061.396°

Subtracting multiples of 360°, the **mean position of Mars will be 341.396°**

Mean position of Jupiter at given birth time

Mean Daily Motion of Jupiter (in degrees)

Mean position of the Jupiter at the Epoch
(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E) 220°.04

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	.08	0.83	8.31	83.1	110.96
2.	.17	1.66	16.62	166.19	221.96
3.	.25	2.49	24.93	249.29	332.89
4.	.33	3.32	33.24	332.39	83.85
5.	.41	4.15	41.55	55.48	194.82
6.	.50	4.99	42.86	138.58	305.78
7.	.58	5.82	58.17	221.67	56.74
8.	.66	6.65	66.58	304.77	167.71
9.	.75	7.48	74.79	78.87	278.67

Total interval = 36546.69 days

For 30,000 days mean motion		332.89
6,000	"	138.58
500	"	41.55
40	"	3.32
6	"	0.50
0.69	"	0.05

Constant at epoch	220°.04
Total	736.93°

Subtracting multiples of 360°, the **mean position of Jupiter will be 16.93°**

Mean position of Saturn at given birth time

Mean Solar Daily Motion of Saturn (in degrees)

Mean position of the Saturn at the Epoch
(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E) 236°.74

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	.03	.33	3.34	33.44	334.39
2.	.07	.67	6.69	66.88	308.79
3.	.10	1.00	10.03	100.32	283.18
4.	.13	1.34	13.38	133.76	257.57
5.	.17	1.67	16.72	167.20	231.97
6.	.20	2.01	20.06	200.64	206.36
7.	.23	2.34	23.41	234.08	180.75
8.	.27	2.68	26.75	267.51	152.14
9.	.30	3.01	30.10	300.95	122.54

Total interval = 36546.69 days

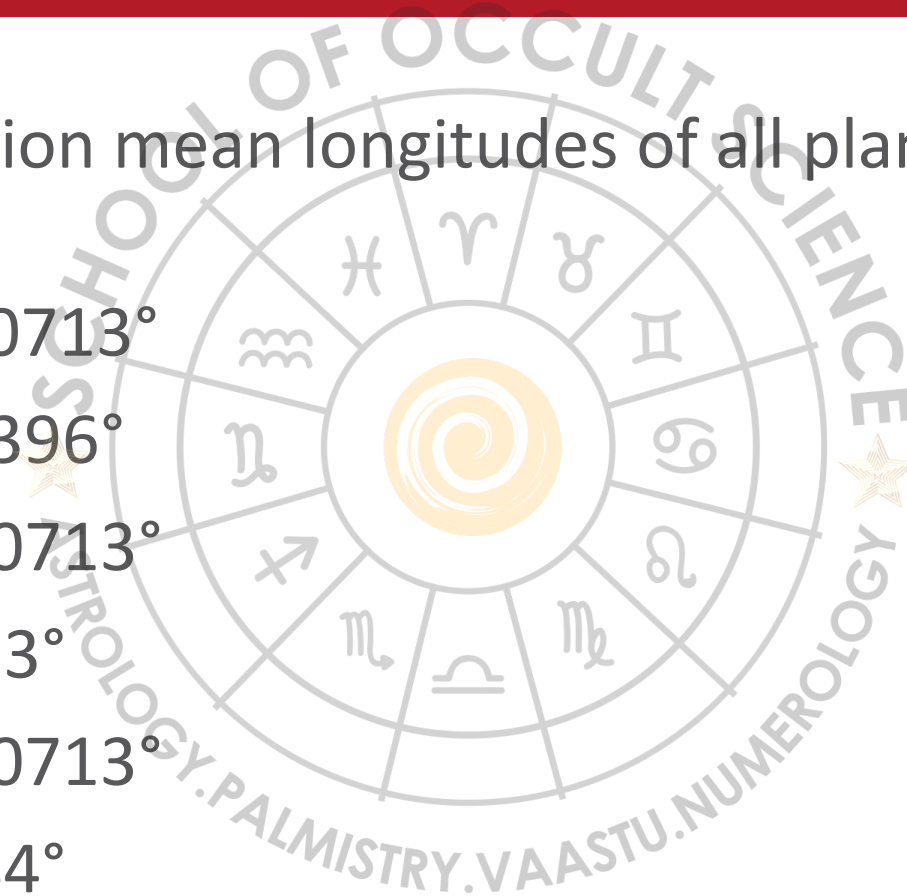|		
For 30,000 days mean motion		283.18
6,000	"	200.64
500	"	16.72
40	"	1.34
6	"	0.20
0.69	"	0.02

Constant at epoch   236°.74
Total   738.84°

Subtracting multiples of 360°, the **mean position of Saturn will be 18.84°**

Mean Longitudes of all planets

From the above calculation mean longitudes of all planets are as under :-

Sun	276.0713°
Mars	341-396°
Mercury	276-0713°
Jupiter	16-93°
Venus	276-0713°
Saturn	18-84°

Calculation of Sheeghrochcha

Sheeghrochcha of Mars, Jupiter & Saturn is the same as mean longitude of Sun. Therefore we have to calculate Sheeghrochcha of mercury & Venus only.

Sheeghrochcha of Mercury:

Total interval - 36,546.69 days

For 30,000 days		9.54
6,000	"	73.91
500	"	246.16
40	"	163.69
6	"	24.55
0.69	"	2.82

Constant at epoch   164.00
Correction (6.67 - 0.00133 t*)= + 6. 537
(6.67 - 0.00133 x100)   691.207
Subtracting multiples of 360 we get
Sheeghrochcha of Mercury as 331.207

(t* = Birth year – 1900)

Mercury's Apogee Product Table (Mercury's Sheeghrochcha)
The adopted Apogee of the planet is 164° at the epoch. It s mean position is equal to that of the Sun. Add Correction : $(6.67-0.00133\,t)$

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	4.09	40.92	49.23	133.32	243.18
2.	8.18	81.84	98.46	264.64	126.36
3.	12.28	122.77	147.69	36.95	9.54
4.	16.37	163.69	196.93	169.27	252.72
5.	20.46	204.62	246.16	301.59	135.90
6.	24.55	245.54	295.39	73.91	19.08
7.	28.65	286.46	344.62	206.34	262.26
8.	32.74	327.38	33.85	338.50	145.44
9.	36.83	8.31	83.09	110.86	28.63

Sheeghrochcha of Venus

Sheeghrochcha of Venus

Total interval - 36,546.69 days

30,000 days	-	184.39
6,000	"	252.88
500	"	81.07
40	"	64.09
6	"	9.61
0.69	"	1.104

Constant at epoch   328.51
Less Correction (5+ 0.001t*)=   - 5. 1
(5+ 0.001x100)   916.554
Subtracting multiples of 360 we get
Sheeghrochcha of Mercury as 196.554

(t* = Birth year – 1900)

Product Table of Apogee of Venus (Venus Sheeghrochcha)

The adopted Apogee of the planet is 328°.51 at the epoch. It s mean position is equal to that of the Sun. Less Correction : (5° + 0.0001 t)

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	1.60	16.02	160.21	162.15	181.46
2.	3.20	32.04	320.43	324.29	2.93
3.	4.81	48.06	120.64	246.44	184.39
4.	6.41	64.09	280.86	288.52	5.86
5.	8.01	80.11	81.07	90.73	187.32
6.	9.61	96.13	241.29	252.88	8.87
7.	11.21	116.15	41.50	55.02	190.25
8.	12.82	128.17	201.72	217.17	11.71
9.	14.42	144.19	1.93	19.32	193.18

Sheeghrochcha of all planets

Therefore Sheeghrochcha of all planets is as under :

Mars   276.0713° (Mean longitude of Sun)

Mercury   331-207°

Jupiter   276-0713°

Venus   196-554°

Saturn   276-0713°
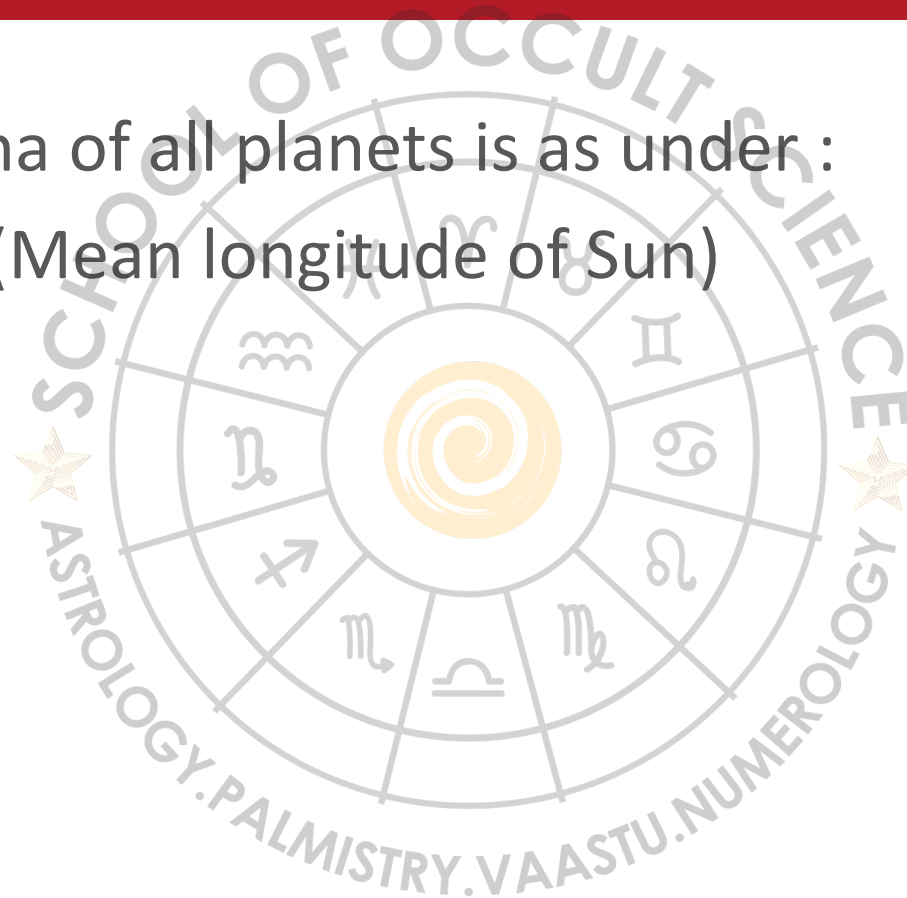
Chesta Bala for all planets

| Planet	True Longitude	Mean Longitude	Sheeghrochcha	Chesta Kendra = Sheeghro – (Mean Longitude + True Long) /2	Chesta Bala = Chesta Kendra /3
Sun				Ayana Bala	8.36
Moon				Paksha Bala	108.5
Mars	320°21'	341.396°	276.0713	$276.0713 - \dfrac{(341.396+320.35)}{2}$ $276.0713 - 330.873 = 54.8017$	18.26
Mercury	282° 08'	276.0713°	331.207	$331.207 - \dfrac{(276.0713 + 282.13°)}{2}$ $331.207 - 279.102 = 52.105$	17.368
Jupiter	2° 58'	16.93°	276.0713	$276.0713 - \dfrac{(16.93+2.97)}{2} = 276.0713 - 9.95$ = 266.1213 = 93.8787 (after ded from 360°)	31.29
Venus	243°15'	276.0713°	196.554	$196.554 - \dfrac{(276.0713° + 243.25)}{2}$ 196.554 – 259.6606 = 63.1066	21.03
Saturn	16°32'	18.84°	276.0713	$276.0713 - \dfrac{(18.84+16.54)}{2} = 276.0713 - 17.69$ = 258.3813 = 101.6187 (after ded from 360°)	33.87

5. Naisargik Bala or Permanent Strength

Each planet has certain permanent strength irrespective of its position in Zodiac. This strength depends upon the luminosity of planet. Sun, being brightest of all planets has maximum Naisargika bala whereas Saturn, being darkest of all planets has the least naisargika bala. The planets having decreasing naisargika bala are in the order of Sun. Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

The Naisargika bala of each planet is as under :-

Naisargika Bala of Planets

Planet	Naisargika Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	60.00
Moon	51.43
Venus	42.85
Jupiter	34.28
Mercury	25.70
Mars	17.14
Saturn	8.57

The above strength is obtained by subtracting 60/7=8.57 from the strength of preceding planet
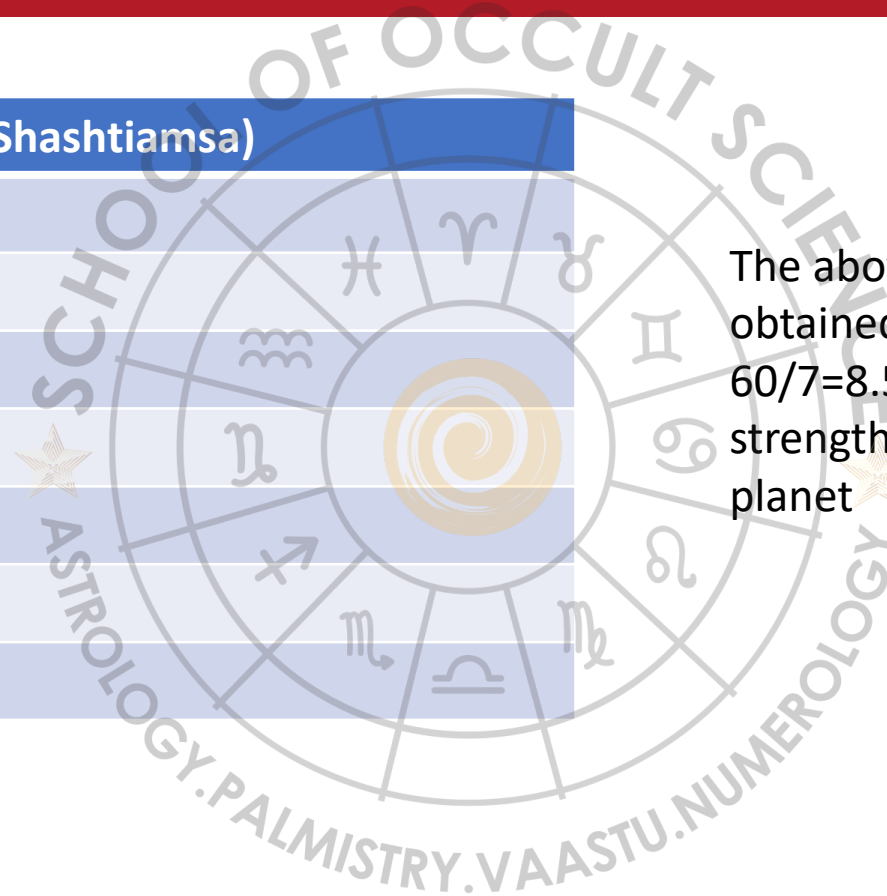
6. Drik Bala or Aspect Strength

- All planets powerfully aspect the 180th degree from their position.

- A planet cannot aspect another planet or bhava within 30° in front of it & 60° behind it.

- Therefore aspect of a planet commences from 30° from planet & stops at 300th degree from the planet. The aspect strength varies from 30° to 300° as under :-

(i)   Commences from 30° & gradually increases till at 60° aspect value is 15 Shashtiamsa.

(ii)   Value continues to increase till at 90 it becomes 45 Shashtiamsa.

(iii)   From 90° the aspect value starts decreasing & it becomes 30 Shashtiamsa at 120°.

(iv)   From 120° to 150°, the aspect value falls & at 150° it becomes zero.

(v)   From 150° to 180°, there is a sudden jump & maximum aspect value of 60 Shashtiamsa is obtained at 180°.

(vi)   Again aspect value diminishes gradually till at 300° it becomes zero.

Aspect angle is found by subtracting longitude of aspecting planet from that of aspected planet.

Aspect angle = Long. of Aspected body - Long. of Aspecting body

If aspect angle is negative, 360° are added in it.

Aspect Value (Sphuta Drishti)

- After knowing aspect angle, aspect value is calculated with the following formulae :-

Aspect Angle (AA)	Aspect Value
30°- 60°	(A.A.-30) / 2
60° - 90°	(A.A. − 60) + 15
90° - 120°	(120 - A.A.) / 2 + 30
120° - 150°	(150 - A.A.)
150° - 180°	(A.A. - 150) × 2
180° - 300°	(300-A.A.) / 2

Special Aspect (Vishesh Drishti)

Special aspects of planets in addition to their usual aspect.

- Saturn has special aspect on 3rd (60-90°) &10th (270-300°) houses

- Jupiter has special aspect on 5th (120-150°) & 9th (240-270°) houses

- Mars has special aspect on 4th (90-120°) & 8th (210-240°) houses

- Special aspects values of mars, Jupiter & Saturn are 15, 30 & 45 Shashtiamsa respectively.

In ordinary aspect value, special aspect value should be added. We should check Aspect angle between these planets and planets / houses being aspected before assigning these special aspect values.

Shubha & Papa Drishti : Aspect Cast by benefic planets is Shubha Drishti (+ ve aspect) & denoted by + ve sign.

The aspect Cast by malefic planet is Papa drishti (-ve aspect) & denoted by - ve sign.

Calculation of Drik Bala

- For calculation of Drik Bala we have first to find, aspect angle between different planets. The aspect angles in example horoscope have been calculated as per Table given below :-

- After calculation of aspect angles between different planets, Drishti Pinda is calculated which is sum total of Drishti value (Aspect value) of all aspecting planets over aspected planets. This may be positive or negative depending upon whether aspect is of benefic planet or malefic planet.

- In the example horoscope Moon is benefic while Mercury is malefic. The Drishti Pinda will be calculated as under :-

Aspect Angles

		Aspected Planets					
		Sun 277°52'	Moon 115°18'	Mars 320°21'	Mercury 282°8'	Jupiter 2°58'	Venus 243°15'	Saturn 16°32'

Aspecting Planets (rows):

Aspecting Planet	Sun 277°52'	Moon 115°18'	Mars 320°21'	Mercury 282°8'	Jupiter 2°58'	Venus 243°15'	Saturn 16°32'
SUN	------	115°18'-277°52' = --162°34'+360° = 197°26'	320°21'-277°52' = 42°29'	282°8'-277°52' = 4°16'	2°58'-277°52' = --274°54'+360° = 85°6'	243°15-277°52' = --34°37'+360° = 325°23'	16°32'-277°52' = --261°20'+360° = 98°40'
Moon	277°52-115°18' = 162°34'	------	320°21'-115°18' = 205°3'	282°8-115°18' = 166°50'	2°58'-115°18' = --112°20'+360° =247 38'	243°15-115°18' = 127°57'	16°32'-115°18' = --98°46'+360° = 261°14'
Mars	277°52-320°21' =--42°29'+360° =317°31'	115°18-320°21' = --205°3'+360° = 154°57'	------	282°8-320°21' = --37°13'+360° = 322°47'	2°58'-320°21' =--317°23'+360° =42°37'	243°15-320°21' = --76°6'+360° = 283°54'	16°32'-320°21' = --303°49'+360° = 56°11'
Merc	277°52-282°8' --4°16'+360° =355°44'	115°18-282°8' = --166°50'+360° = 193°10'	320°21'-282°8' = 37°13'	------	2°58'-282°8' =--279°10'+360° =80°50'	243°15-282°8' = --38°53'+360° = 321°7'	16°32'-282°8' = --265°16'+360° = 94°44'
Jupiter	277°52-2°58' = 274°54'	115°18-2°58' =112°20'	320°21'-2°58' =317°23'	282°8-2°58' = 279°10'	--------	243°15-2°58' = 240°17'	16°32'-2°58' = 13°24'
Venus	277°52-243°15' =34°37'	115°18-243°15' = --127°57'+360° = 232°3'	320°21'-243°15' =76°6'	282°8-243°15' = 38°53'	2°58'-243°15' = --240°17'+360° = 119°43'	----------	16°32'-243°15' = --226°43'+360° =133°17
Saturn	277°52'-16°32' = 261°20'	115°18-16°32' = 98°46'	320°21'-16°32' = 303°49'	282°8-16°32' = 265°16'	2°58'-16°32' = --13°24'+360° =346 36'	243°15-16°32' = 226°43'	---------

Left margin label: Aspecting Planets

Drishti Pind

AA=Aspect Angle   AS= Aspect Strength

Drishti Pinda of Planets in example horoscope

Aspecting Planets (rows) vs **Planets** (columns)

Planets	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Moon	A/A 162°34' AS = (162°34'-150) x 2 =25.07	—	A/A205°3' AS = (300-205°3')/2 = 47.47	A/A 166°50' AS=(166°50'-150)X2 = 33.66	AA = 247 38' AS = (300-247 38') / 2 =26.18	A/A 127°57' AS (150-127°57') = 22.05	A/A 271°14' AS = (300-261 12') / 2 = 19.40
Jupiter	A/A 274°54' AS=(300-274°54')/2 =12.55	A/A 112°20' AS=(120-112°20'+30)/2 = 33.83	A/A 317°23' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A279°10' AS=(300-279°10')/2 = 10.42	---------	A/A 240°17' A/A=(300-240°17')/2 =29.85 + Spl Asp 30 =59.85	A/A13°24' A/A< 30 AS= 0
Venus	A/A 34°37' AS=(34°37'-30)/2 = 2.31	A/A 232°3' AS=(300-232°3')/2 = 33.97	A/A 76°6' AS=(76°6'-60)+15 = 31.1	A/A 38°53' AS=(38°53'-30)/2 = 4.45	A/A 119°43' AS=(120-119°43')+30/2 = 30.14	—	A/A 133°17' AS=(150-133°17') = 16.70
Shubhadri Bala A	39.93	67.80	78.57	48.53	56.32	81.90	36.10
Sun	----	A/A 197°26' AS=(300°-197°26')/2 = 51.28	A/A 42°29' AS=(42°29'-30)/2 = 6.25	A/A 4°16' A/A < 30 AS= 0	A/A85°6' AS=(85°6'-60)+15 = 40.1	A/A325°23' A/A > 300 AS= 0	A/A 98°40' AS=(120-98°-40')+30/2 = 40.66
Mars	A/A 317°31' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 154°57' AS=(154°57'-150)X2 = 9.9	-------	A/A 322°47' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A42°37' AS=(42°37'-30) = 6.3	A/A283°54' AS=(300-283°54')/2 = 8.05	A/A56°11' AS=(56°11'-30)/2 = 13.1
Mercury	A/A 355°44' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 193°10' AS=(300°-193°10')/2 = 53.40	A/A 37°13' AS=(37°13'-30)/2 = 3.6	------	A/A80°50' AS=(80°50'-60)+15 = 35.8	A/A 321°7' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 94°44' AS=(120-94°44')+30 = 42.66
Saturn	A/A 261°20' AS= (300°-261°20')/2 = 19.33	A/A 98°46' AS=(120-98°46')+30/2 = 40.61	A/A 303°49' A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 265°16' AS=(300°-265°16')/2 = 17.36	A/A 346°36' A/A > 300 AS= 0	A/A 226°43' AS=(300-226°43')/2 = 36.65	------
Papadrishti Bala B	– 19.33	–155.19	–9.85	– 17.36	– 82.20	– 44.70	–96.42
Net Asp A+B	+20.60	– 87.39	+ 68.72	+ 31.17	-25.88	+37.20	-60.32

Drik bal of all planets

- Drik bala of any planet is 1/4th of Drishti Pinda on it. It may be positive or negative. The Drika Bala in example horoscope will be as under :-

Planet	Drishti Pind	Drik Bala
Sun	+20.60	+5.15
Moon	-87.39	-21.85
Mars	+68.72	+17.18
Mercury	+31.17	+7.79
Jupiter	-25.88	-6.47
Venus	+37.20	+9.30
Saturn	-60.32	-15.08

Shadbala of Planets in Example Horoscope

Planets	Sthan Bala	Dig Bala	Kala Bala	Chesta Bala	Naisargika Bala	Drik Bala	Shadbala in Shashtiamsa	Shadbala in Rupas
Sun	175.54	38.37	53.56	10.57	60.00	5.15	343.19	5.72
Moon	175.07	44.18	139.4	54.18	51.43	-21.85	442.41	7.37
Mars	195.05	52.53	105.37	18.26	42.85	17.18	431.24	7.19
Mercury	202.835	6.14	71.40	17.368	34.28	7.79	339.81	5.66
Jupiter	241.195	19.76	212.89	31.29	25.70	-6.47	524.37	8.74
Venus	127.08	33.17	93.60	21.03	17.14	9.3	301.32	5.02
Saturn	124.91	22.39	201.93	33.87	8.57	-15.08	376.59	6.28

Chesta Bala figures of Sun and Moon are calculated in slides 78 and 79.

Minimum Shadbala

The minimum Shadbala requirements of planets to be considered to be powerful are as under. Saturn's extreme strength will give long life as well as miseries. Among the several planets associated with a Bhava which has the greatest Shadbala influences the bhava most.

Planet	Shadbala (shashtiamsa)	Shadbala (in Rupas)
Sun	390	6.50
Moon	360	6.00
Mars	300	5.00
Mercury	420	7.0
Jupiter	390	6.50
Venus	330	5.50
Saturn	300	5.00

Ishta Phala and Kashta Phala

To measure good & bad results that would occur in a particular main & sub periods, Ishta Kashta Phalas of respective lords are calculated. Ishta means good & Kashta means bad.

Determination of Ishta and Kashta Phala : The Ishta Phala is determined with the formula

Ishta Phala = √Ochcha Bala x Chesta Bala

Kshta Phala √ (60- Ochcha Bala) (60- Chesta Bala)

Chesta Bala of Sun and Moon

Even though the Chesta Bala of Sun and Moon are zero because these planets never get retrograde but in order to calculate Ishtaphala and Kashtaphala the Chesta Bala of Sun and Moon are calculated.

Computation of Chesta Bala of Sun:

1. Add Ayanamsa to Niraya Longitude to get Sayan Longitude of Sun. Ayanamsa value for example horoscope is 23°51'.

2. To compute chesta kendra add 3 signs i.e. 90° in Sayan Longitude of Sun.

3. Divide Chesta Kendra by 3 to obtain Chesta Bala.

If the value of Chesta Kendra is more than 180° then deduct it from 360°. If the value of Chesta Kendra is more than 360° then deduct 360° from the value. The value of Chesta Kendra should always be less than 180°

Chesta Bala of Sun For Example Horoscope :

Niryan Longitude of Sun : 9ˢ 7°52'

Sayan Longitude of Sun = 9ˢ 7°52' + 23°51' = 10ˢ 1° 43' = 301.72°

So Chesta Kendra of Sun = 301.72° + 90° = 391.72°

After deducting 360°, Chesta Kendra = 391.72° – 360° = 31.72°

Therefore Chesta Bala = 31.72° / 3 = 10.57

Chesta Bala of Moon

Chesta Bala of Moon

1. Find the difference between the longitudes of Sun and Moon.
2. Divide it by 3 to obtain Chesta Bala.
3. Here niryan longitude of Sun and Moon can be taken.

For Example Horoscope :

Niryana longitude of Sun $= 9^s\ 7^o52'$

Niryana longitude of Moon $= 3^s\ 25^o\ 20'$

Difference in longitude $= 5^s\ 12^o\ 32' = 162^o32' = 162.53^o$

Therefore Chesta Bala of Moon $= 162.53^o / 3 = 54.18$

Ishta Phala and Kashta Phala

| Planets	Ochcha Bala	Chesta Bala	Ishta Phala	Kashta Phala
Sun	29.29	10.57	17.60	38.96
Moon	32.57	54.8	42.00	12.64
Mars	52.55	18.26	30.98	17.63
Mercury	20.96	17.368	19.08	40.80
Jupiter	29.32	31.29	30.29	29.68
Venus	22.08	21.03	21.55	38.44
Saturn	1.16	33.87	6.27	39.21

Bhava Bala or House Strength

- Bhavas on account of being occupied or aspected by certain planets acquire certain sources of strength & weakness. Bhava bala is the strength of the house. If a Bhava acquires certain strength the native enjoys the signification of Bhava fully.

- The strength of a Bhava is composed of :

(i)   Bhava's lord strength or Bhavadhipati Bala

(ii)   Bhava Dig bala &

(iii)   Bhava drishti Bala (Aspect strength).

1. Bhavadhipati Bala

- **Bhavadhipati Bala** : This is the strength of the lord of Bhava. The lord of Bhava is the planet in whose sign Bhava madhya falls. The strength of each planet has already been calculated. The lord of each Bhava & its strength in example horoscope is as under:
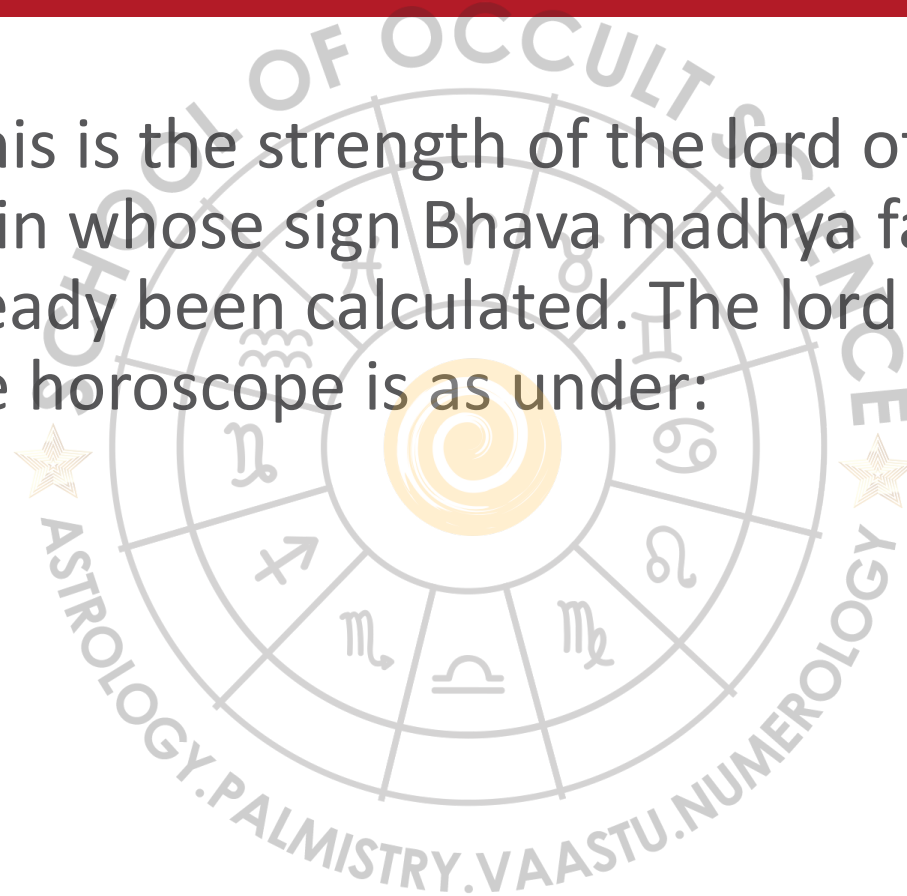
Bhavadhipati Bala

Bhava	Bhava Madhya	Lord of Bhava	Strength (Bhavadhipati Bala (Rupas)
I	$2^s23^042'$	Mercury	5.72
II	$3^s19^03'$	Moon	7.37
III	$4^s16^024'$	Sun	5.68
IV	$5^s12^046'$	Mercury	5.66
V	$6^s16^024'$	Venus	5.02
VI	$7^s20^03'$	Mars	7.19
VII	$8^s23^042'$	Jupiter	8.74
VIII	$9^s19^03'$	Saturn	6.28
IX	$10^s16^024'$	Saturn	6.28
X	$11^s12^046''$	Jupiter	8.74
XI	$0^s16^024'$	Mars	7.19
XII	$1^s20^03'$	Venus	5.02

2. Bhava Dig Bala

- The strength acquired by different Bhavas falling in different groups or types of signs is known as **Bhava Dig bala**.

- All zodiacal signs have been grouped into following four group:-

(a)   Human signs (Nara Rashis) : Gemini, Virgo, Libra, first half of Sagittarius, Aquarius are known as human signs. These signs have full strength in ascendant & zero strength in 7th strength of one Rupa & if falls in 7th bhava, it loses all strength.

(b)   Aquatic Signs (Jalachara Rashis) : Cancer, second half of Capricorn & Pisces are known as aquatic signs. These signs have full strength in 4th Bhava & zero strength in 10th Bhava.

(c)   Quadruped signs (Chatuspad Rashis) : Aries, Taurus, Leo, second half of Sagittarius & 1st half of Capricorn are known as quadruped signs. These signs have full strength in 10th Bhava & zero strength in 4th Bhava.

(d)   Insect signs (keet Rashis) : Scorpios is known as insect sign. This sign has full strength in 7th Bhava & zero strength in ascendant

Bhava Diga Bala for various bhava 1/2

The Bhava diga bala of various Bhavas will be calculated as under :-

- **Ist Bhava** : 1st Bhava falls in Gemini sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore 1st Bhava has dig bala of 60 Shashtiamsa.

- **IInd Bhava** falls in cancer sign which has full strength in 4th Bhava. Therefore subtracting from 10 we get 4. This multiplied by 10 gives Bhava dig bala of 2nd Bhava as 40 Shashtiamsa.

- **IIIrd Bhava** falls in Leo sign which has full strength in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4th Bhava, we get 11. This being more than 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 1. This multiplied by 10 gives Bhava dig bala of 3rd Bhava as 10 Shashtiamsa.

- **IVth Bhava** : IVth Bhava falls in Virgo sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th Bhava we get 9. This being than more 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 3. The Bhava dig bala of IVth Bhava is therefore 30 Shashtiamsa.

- **Vth Bhava** : Vth Bhava falls in Libra sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th Bhava we get 10. This after subtraction from 12 is 2. Therefore dig bala of 5th Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

- **VIth Bhava** falls in Scorpios sign which has full strength in 7th Bhava. Therefore counting from ascendant we get 5. Dig bala of VIth Bhava is therefore 50 Shashtiamsa.

- **VIIth Bhava** : VIIth Bhava falls in 2nd half of Sagittarius sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4 we get 3 & therefore dig bala of VIIth Bhava is 30 Shashtiamsa.

Bhava Diga Bala for various bhava 2/2

- **VIIIth Bhava** : VIIIth Bhava falls in 2nd of half Capricorn sign which has full digbala in 4th Bhava. Therefore counting from 10 we get 10 which being more than 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 2. Therefore digbala of VIIIth Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

- **IXth Bhava** : The IXth Bhava falls in Aquarius sign which has full digbala in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th we get 2 & therefore digbala of IXth Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

- **Xth Bhava** : The Xth Bhava falls in Pisces sign which has full digbala in 4th Bhava & 0 in 10th Bhava therefore dig bala of 10th Bhava is zero.

- **XIth Bhava** : XIth Bhava falls in Aries sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4 we get 7 which subtracted from 12 is 5. Therefore dig bala of XIth Bhava is 50 Shashtiamsa.

- **XIIth Bhava** : XIIth Bhava falls in Taurus sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4th we get 8 which subtracted from 12 is 4. Therefore digbala of XIIth Bhava is 40 Shashtiamsa.

Bhava Digbala in Example Hroscope

Bhava	Bhava Digbala Shashtiamsa
1	60
2	40
3	10
4	30
5	20
6	50
7	30
8	20
9	20
10	0
11	50
12	40
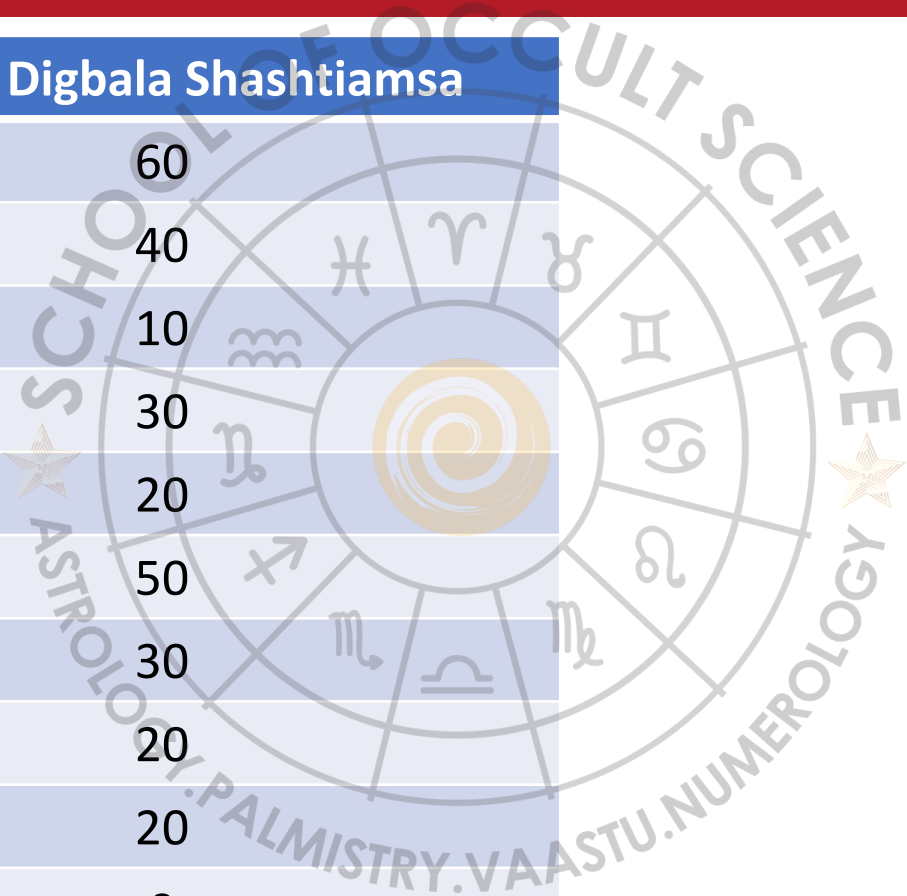
3. Bhava Drishti Bala (Aspect Strength)

- Each Bhava may have aspect of certain planets. This aspect may be positive or negative depending upon aspect by benefic & malefic planets. For calculating Bhava drishti bala, each bhava is considered as aspected body & aspect strength is found exactly as per aspect strength of planets.
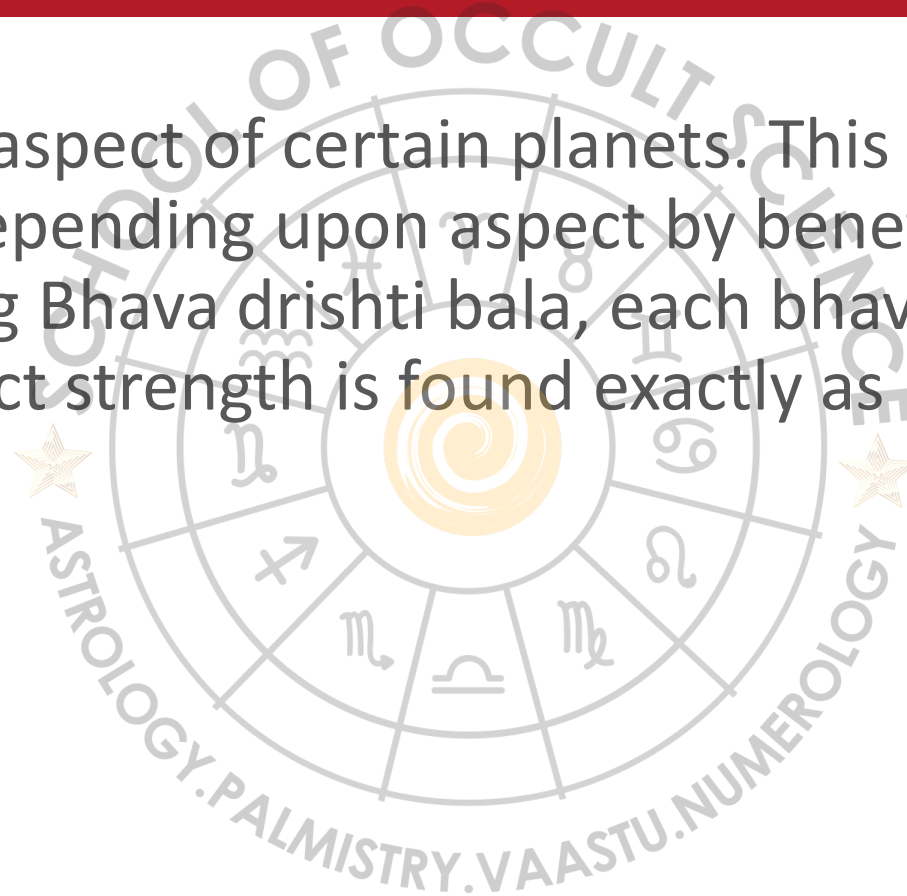
Rules for Bhavadrishti

- In Bhava Drishti Bala Mercury is considered auspicious. It is considered auspicious even if it is conjunct with malefic planets.

- Full aspects of Jupiter and Mercury are taken. The aspects of other planets are divided by 4. The aspect of Moon, Venus, Jupiter and Mercury are considered auspicious while the aspect of Saturn, Mars and Sun is considered inauspicious.

STRENGTH OF ASPECT OF BENEFIC PLANETS ON HOUSES

Planet / Houses		I 83°42'	II 109°3'	III 136°24'	IV 162°46'	V 196°24'	VI 230°3'	VII 263°42'	VIII 289°3'	IX 316°24'	X 342°46'	XI 16°24'	XII 50°3'
	Degrees in decimal	83.7	109.05	136.4	162.77	196.4	230.05	263.7	289.05	316.4	342.77	16.4	50.05
Mercury (282°8')	282.13	AA = 83.7-282.13= -198.43 +360 = 161.57 AS=(161.57-150) × 2 =23.14	AA = 109.05-282.13= -173.08 +360=186.92 AS=(300-186.92) / 2 =56.54	AA = 136.40 -282.13 = -145.73 +360=214.27 AS=(300-214.27) / 2= 42.875	AA=-119.36 +360= 240.64 AS=(300-240.64) / 2 = 29.68	AA = -85.73 + 360 = 274.27 AS= (300-274.27)/2 = 12.865	AA = -52.08+360 = 307.92 AS=0	AA= -18.43 +360 = 341.57 AS= 0	AA = 6.92 AS = 0	AA=34.27 AS=(34.27-30) / 2 =2.135	AA=60.64 AS= (60.64 – 30) / 2 =15.64	AA= -265.73 + 360 = 94.27 AS= (120 - 60) + 15 = 30 = 42.865	AA= -232.08 +360 = 127.92 AS = (150 - 127.92) = 22.08
Me 100% strength		23.14	56.54	42.875	29.68	12.865	0	0	0	2.135	15.64	42.865	22.08
Jupiter (2°58')	2.97	AA = 80.73 AS = 35.73	AA = 106.08 AS= 36.96	AA = 133.43 AS=(150 - A.A.)=16.57 + 30 (SA) = 46.57	AA = 159.8 AS= 19.60	AA=193.43 AS= 53.285	AA = 227.08 AS= 36.46	AA=260.73 AS= (300-A.A.) / 2 =19.635 + 30(SA)=49.635	AA=286.08 AS=6.96	AA=313.43 AS= 0	AA=339.8 AS=0	AA=13.43 AS=0	AA=47.08 AS=8.54
Jup 100% strength		35.73	36.96	46.57	19.6	53.285	36.46	49.635	6.96	0	0	0	8.54
Moon (115°18')	115.3	AA : 83.7-115.3 = -31.6 +360 = 328.40. AS = 0	AA = 353.75 AS= 0	AA = 21.1 AS = 0	AA = 47.47 AS= (47.47-30) / 2 = 8.735	AA = 81.1 AS= (81.1 – 60) + 15 = 36.1	AA = 114.75 AS= (120 - 114.75) / 2 + 30=32.625	AA = 148.4 AS = (150 - 148.4)= 1.60	AA= 173.75 AS= 47.50	AA = 201.1 AS= 49.45	AA =227.47 AS=36.26	AA = 261.1 AS= 19.45	AA = 294.75 AS = 2.625
Mo/4		0	0	0	2.18375	9.025	8.15625	0.4	11.875	12.3625	9.06625	4.8625	0.65625
Venus (243°15')	243.25	AA= -159.55 +360 = 200.45 AS=49.775	AA= -134.2 +360 = 225.8 AS = 37.1	AA= -106.85 +360= 253.15 AS = 23.425	AA= -80.48 + 360=279.52 AS=10.24	AA=-46.85+360 = 313.50 AS=0	AA= -13.2 +360 = 346.8 AS=0	AA=20.45 AS=0	AA = 45.8 AS=7.9	AA=73.15 AS=28.15	AA=99.52 AS = 40.25	AA=-226.85+360 =133.15 AS=16.85	AA=-193.2+360 =166.80 AS = 33.60
Ve/4		12.44375	9.275	5.85625	2.56	0	0	0	1.975	7.0375	10.0625	4.2125	8.4
Aus Strength (A)		71.31375	102.775	95.30125	54.02375	75.175	44.61625	50.035	20.81	21.535	34.76875	51.94	39.67625

Strength of Aspects of Malefic Planets on Houses

Planet / Houses		I 83°42'	II 109°3'	III 136°24'	IV 162°46'	V 196°24'	VI 230°3'	VII 263°42'	VIII 289°3'	IX 316°24'	X 342°46'	XI 16°24'	XII 50°3'
Sun (277°52')	277.87	AA=-194.17+360 =165.83 AS= 31.66	AA=-168.82+360 =191.18 AS=54.41	AA=-141.47+360 =218.53 AS=40.735	AA=-115.1 + 360 = 244.9 AS=27.55	AA=-81.47+360 =278.53 AS=10.735	AA=-47.82 + 360 = 312.18 AS=0	AA=-14.17+360 =345.83 AS=0	AA= 11.18 AS=0	AA = 38.53 AS= 4.20	AA = 64.9 AS = 19.9	AA=-261.47+360 = 98.53 AS = 40.735	AA =-227.82+360 = 132.18 AS= 17.82
Sun/4		**7.915**	**13.6025**	**10.18375**	**6.8875**	**2.68375**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.05**	**4.975**	**10.18375**	**4.455**
Mars (320°21')	320.35	AA = 123.35 AS= 26.65	AA = 148.7 AS= 1.3	AA=176.05 AS= 52.10	AA = 202.42 AS = 48.79	AA = 236.05 AS = 31.975 + 15(SA) =46.975	AA = 269.7 AS= 15.15	AA = 303.35 AS = 0	AA = 328.7 AS = 0	AA = 356.05 AS = 0	AA = 22.42 AS = 0	AA = 56.05 AS = 13.025	AA = 89.7 AS = 44.7
Ma / 4		6.6625	0.325	13.025	12.1975	11.74	3.7875	0	0	0	0	3.25625	11.175
Saturn (16°32')	16.53	AA = 67.17 AS=22.17 +45(SA) = 67.17	AA = 92.52 AS = 43.74	AA=119.87 AS= 30.065	AA = 146.24 AS = 3.76	AA = 179.87 AS = 59.74	AA = 213.52 AS= 43.24	AA = 247.17 AS = 26.42	AA = 272.52 AS = 13.74 +45(SA) = 58.74	AA = 299.87 AS = 0.065 +45(SA) = 45.0675	AA = 326.24 AS = 0	AA = -0.13 + 360 = 359.87 AS = 0	AA = 33.52 AS= 1.76
Sa/4		16.7925	10.935	7.51625	0.94	14.935	10.81	6.605	14.685	11.266875	0	0	0.44
Inausp strength (B)		31.37	24.8625	30.725	20.025	29.35875	14.5975	6.605	14.685	12.316875	4.975	13.44	16.07
A-B		39.94375	77.9125	64.57625	33.975	45.81625	30.01875	43.43	6.125	9.218125	29.79375	38.5	23.60625

Note: Column X header degree is 342°46'.

Bhava Digbala in Example Horoscope

House / Bhav	Bhav Adhipati Bala	Bhav Dig Bala	Bhav Drishti Bala	Total Bhav Bala (Shashtiamsa)	Total Bhav Bala (Rupa)
I	339.813	60	39.94	439.75	7.33
II	442.41	40	77.91	560.32	9.33
III	343.19	10	64.57	417.76	6.96
IV	339.813	30	33.975	403.79	6.73
V	301.32	20	45.81	367.13	6.12
VI	431.24	50	30.01	511.25	8.52
VII	524.365	30	43.43	597.80	9.96
VIII	376.59	20	6.12	402.71	6.71
IX	376.59	20	9.22	405.81	6.76
X	524.365	0	29.79	554.16	9.24
XI	431.24	50	38.5	519.74	8.66
XII	301.32	40	39.41	380.73	6.35